21 5/5

App F IX 4

1926. (Mysore)

File No. 368-2

Previous References

Serial Nos. 1-19

Later References

Mug 253-25-1-9
" 387-29-1 2
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General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Serial Nos. 19

Mug Def 570-37.
Mug Dep 606-40

Part B for August 1928.

SUBJECT

Submits proposal for the re-organization of the Ayurvedic College and for the teaching of the Unani System as well.

G.O. No 253-5 dated 1.8.28

To the Mug. Comr
" Comptr
" Senior

Sanctioned

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

( )

NOTES.

File No.

FILE HEADING.

Reorganization of the Ayurvedic College at Mysore —

From

No.	Dated		Received
iary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Seri No.

4867

The re-organization of the Ayurvedic College at Mysore has been under consideration sin 1918. A scheme of revision was prepared by the late Mr. Aravamudu Iyengar in 1919 and administrative sanction was also accorded to it in Government Order dated 13th August 1919. It was estimated that this scheme would require a recurring expenditure of Rs 38,564 per annum and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs 82,100 for buildings and equipment. The scheme, though sanctioned, was not brought into effect as it was considered desirable to have the proposals scrutinised by one or more recognised experts in Ayurveda.

2. Mr. K.R.Sreenivasa Iyengar consulted Dr. Lakshmipathi of Madras and after studying the conditions of working of the corrsponding institution at that place, he formulated his final proposals in his note dated 12th February 1926. A draft order mainly on the lines of the note was also drawn up in April 1926 and it was considered by the Council on the 6th May 1926. According to this draft order, the cost of the institution, reorganized for improving only the standard of teaching in Ayurveda, was estimated to involve a recurring expenditure of Rs 19,312 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs 10,600 on other than buildings. The further consideration of this measure was held up pending orders regarding the abolition of Annachattrams. Now

that these orders have been issued, the question of the re-organization of the Ayurvedic College has to be settled.

3. The popular demand for improving and extending the practice of the indigenous system is insistent and I think it is desirable that some serious attempt should be made without further delay to satisfy the this demand. Any scheme of improvement must necessarily aim at making the practice of the indigenous systems more scientific than it is and the students trained according to them must receive a fairly good grounding in the connected scientific subjects like Physiology Anatomy and Hygiene. The methods of diagnosis of diseases have made very great advancement in recent times and it is as necessary as it is desirable that even Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners should get a good insight into such methods. In view of these considerations, it seems to me that the adoption of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine would largely consist only in the use of the drugs and chemicals known to these system In respect of these drugs and chemicals, however the existing conditions are not satisfactory as their properties have not been scientifically analysed, as their doses have not been standardised and as the results of their working, tested different conditions and gathered from a la number of cases, have not been watched, reco and explained. In such circumstances, the a

Seri No.

direction in which efforts should be made to improve the two systems lies largely, I think, (1) in conducting investigations into the properties and uses of the drugs and medicines prescribed by the two systems, and, (2) in including in the courses of study, provided for in an Ayurvedic or Unani Institution, instruction in modern medical methods and in scientific subjects, a knowledge of which is essential for a recognised medical practitioner.

4. I have suggested in the file relating to the distribution of the savings resulting from the abolition of annachattrams that a sum of Rs 20,00 may be spared annually for the encouragement of Ayurvedic and Unani systems. The best use to which this amount could be put is, I think, in providing for a systematic investigation, on modern scientific lines, of the mineral and vegetable drugs known to the materia medicas of Ayurvedic and Unani systems. Even Allopathic Doctors admit that there is much research work of value to be done in this direction. Nothing will conduce so much to rehabilitate the indigenous systems as the scientific demonstration of the value of medicines prescribed by them. If, as is widely believed, there is much value in the medicines recommended by these systems, it is necessary to make serious efforts to bring them to the notice of the modern medical profession in the form acceptable to it. I would, therefor

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suggest that the sum allotted for this purpose from the savings of Annachattrams may be paid every year into a Fund for maintaining a Medical Research Institute in the State. The object of the abolition of Annachattrams is to divert the grants allowed to them for really beneficent purposes and there cannot be a more beneficent object than to relieve human suffering by using the results of medical research carried on modern scientific lines.

5. The late Pandit Gopalacharlu of Madras, who was trained in the Ayurvedic system in the Mysore Maharaja's College, has made an endowment of about Rs 20,000 for encouragement of Ayurveda and the exact use to which it should be put, he has left to the discretion of the Mysore Government. His desire in this respect, as expressed in his will, is as follows:-

> "The remaining ready money *** *** shall be delivered to the Mysore Government so as to be utilised according to their discretion for the remuneration, etc., of a ₹ pandit (Chair) in the Ayurvedic College now established by the said Government in the city of Mysore or for research work in the said college or for other purposes of the college."

6. In his note dated 7th April 1925 Mr. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar states that he was informed by Dr. Lakshmipathi that it was the intention of the late Pandit Gopalacharlu that "the amount of endowment should be used for the founding of Chair for research work in Ayurveda and that should not be used either for the College but

WD 01229 -GPB -37,500—1-9-26

Seri No.

buildingor for any ~~other~~ of th ordinary expenses incidental to the working of the College". The amount of the endowment is now in the Mysore Government Savings Bank and the annual income from it may be used for awarding a research scholarship, bearing the name of the donor — to a qualified person for working in the Institute suggested above.

7. We have already much of wnat is necessary for undertaking this work. We have well qualified chemists in Mr. M.G.Srinivasa Rao and Dr. B.Sanjiva Rao of the Central College, Mr. S.G. Sastry of the Industries & Commerce Department and Dr. Subramanya Iyer of the Bhadravati Iron Works. I understand that Dr. A.Subba Rao of the Medical College is a person of high attainments in research work in Zoology. There is Dr.Sampath-kumaran, a specialist in Botany. An officer of the Medical Department has been deputed to England to specialise in Pharmacology. These officers may be expected to take interest in the work of the Institute and to guide and supervise the work of the researchers employed in it. I understand that the laboratories of the Indian Institute of Science and the Central College are very well equipped for carrying on the chemical side of the work of the Institute. We do not, therefore, want for the present at any rate, any separate building or laboratory and all that is wanted is the employment of a number of common

Seri No.

research scholars and the adoption, under prope guidance, of a programme of work to be carried out systematically by them.

8. The organization of the Institute is a technical matter and we may request a small Committee of Chemists and Doctors to advise us as to the lines on which it should be started and worked. Dr. Simonsen of the Indian Institute o. Science is, I understand, a very eminent biochemist and we may request him to help us in organizing the Institute. There are two Institutes working on similar lines in British India — the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta and the Research Laboratory in Parel, Bombay — and if so advised, we might send some of our young men qualified to work in the proposed local Institute to receive a preliminary course of training in methods of research work carried on in these Institutes.

9. The work of the Institute need not necessarily be limited to the investigation of the drugs known to the ~~two~~ indigenous systems of medicine. It may well include all work which even Allopathic Doctors in the State suggest as promising and therefore as deserving of investigation in the Institute.

10. The amount to the credit of the Fund will in the first year, be Rs 41,000 consisting of Rs 20,000 contribution by Government and Rs 21,000 the present amount of the late Pandit Gopalacha

Seri No.

Gopalacharlus endowment. At the rate of 4½ per cent., the annual interest income of the Fund in the first year will be about Rs 1,800 and it will go on increasing by about Rs 900 every year as the Fund goes on increasing by the contributions it would receive from the savings of the abolished Annachattrams. The amount available for expenditure in the first few years is, no doubt, small for a Research Institute but the Fund will be growing according to the arrangement suggested and besides, as stated above, the outlay will practically be limited to the amount required for payment of scholarships and of allowances to the supervising staff.

II. The second subject for consideration is the re-organization of the Ayurvedic College. Before the lines of the re-organization can be settled, it is necessary to be clear as to what exactly should be the aim of the re-organization. There is no object in expanding the existing College or improving the instruction given there if there is no chance scheme for the utilisation of the services of students trained in it. The re-organization of the College, has, therefore, to be considered in relation to the problem of expans of medical relief.

IV. The number of towns and villages with a population of over 1,000 is about ~~5000~~ 750, while that of Medical Institutions of all kinds including even Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries is or

Seri No.

about 250. Accordingly, there are about 500 town and villages with populations exceeding 1,000 which have now no provision, whatever, for medical assistance. Every year, three or four allopathic dispensaries are opened and at this rate, it will take over a century for giving medical help even to places with populations exceeding 1,000. There are, besides, about 16,000 villages with a population of 1,000 and under, which have no kind of medical help. The present position in regard to the provision of medical relief is unsatisfactory and the prospect of its extension will not also be hopeful unless vigorous attempts are made to quicken the process of expansion. I think a serious attempt should be made to provide in the next decade medical relief, at least, in places with populations exceeding 1,000.

13 Extension of medical relief in the form of providing Government Medical Institutions, or Institutions the whole cost of which is borne both by Government and Local Bodies, is bound to be an extremely slow process. The annual cost of maintaining a mofussil dispensary may roughly be taken at Rs 3,000 and at this rate, 500 dispensari would cost annually Rs 15 lakhs, a sum which it is not possible for Government, even with the aid Local Bodies, to find for many years to come. pansion of medical relief, therefore, must sarily be on the grant-in-aid system, if any appreciable advance should be made within a

set

reasonab

Seri No.

reasonably short time.

14 The chief aim of the reorganized Ayurvedic College may, therefore, be to train persons who can be expected to settle down in places where medical relief is required and to afford such relief with the help of grants-in-aid paid by Government and Local Bodies. One of the main functions of the new Village Panchayats will be to look after sanitation and the persons trained in the re-organized Ayruvedic College may be entrusted with the charge of the sanitation of the villages in which they settle down and vaccination work may also be allotted to them. The courses of study prescribed for them may include a training in these subjects. If a grant-in-aid of Rs 50 per month is paid to each of these qualified persons to induce them to settle down in places with populations of 1,000 and more and if this charge is borne in moieties by Government and the Local Bodies concerned, the arrangement will make for a fairly rapid expansion of medical relief and also provide for sanitation and vaccination work The grant-in-aid of Rs 50 per mensem may be taken to cover the cost of Ayurvedic medicines dispensed, which are generally not expensive. The consent of Local Bodies is necessary for adopting a scheme of this kind. The arrangement sanctioned in the Government Order dated 30th December 1920 is on these lines and it also provides for the payment of grants-in-aid of Rs 25 per

Seri No.

mensem by Local Bodies to qualified Ayurvedic Unani Doctors.

15. If the re-organized Medical College can supply about 25 qualified practitioners each year, and if they are encouraged to settle down in moffussil places according to the proposed grant-in-aid system, we shall have a definite programme for spreading medical relief in such places. At the rate of 25 every year, it will take about 20 years for all places with a popul tion of over 1,000 to get the benefit of medica help. Even this period is too long and if the students trained in the re-organized Medical College are found to be satisfactory, arrange- ments may be made either for further expanding the College or for opening some more institutic of the same kind, with a view to increase the number of qualified persons who can be expected to practice their profession in rural areas.

16. The lines on which the Ayurvedic College at Mysore may be expanded and its efficiency improved, may now be considered.

17. I do not think that it is necessary for present, to have two courses of study called Vaidya and Acharya courses. It is sufficient provision is now made for the Vaidya course. Th period of training for this course should be of of four years as in the case of the L.M.P. cou if it should be made quite satisfactory. If, however, the period is fixed at four years,

candidates

Seri No.

of scholarship-holders or others. These inauce-ments are necessary in the initial stage of an ꝛꝛ institution of this kind.

22. For attracting students to this College, the prospect of a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs 50 fc a perioa of five years, in the first instance, may be held out to such of them as pass the pres cribed examination and settle down in a place where there is no provision for medical relief.

23. I do not think it is necessary to engage for any period the services of an outsider who is qualified both in the Ayurvedic and Allopathic systems as the Principal of the College on a pay ranging from Rs 300 to Rs 500 accoraing to qualifi-cation, as suggested in the draft prepared in April 1926. An officer of the Medical Department of the grade of an Assistant Surgeon who is sympathetic towards indigenous systems may be appointed as the Principal of the re-organized College. He can teach all the important scienti-fic subjects included in the curriculam of studies He may have, as proposed in the araft, three Assistants, two of whom are qualified both in the Ayurvedic and Allopathic systems and the third Unani Pandit. There are in the Medical Depart ment one or two persons who, besides being L.M. hold Diplomas in Ayurveda. A young man who is passed student of the Ayurvedic College, was until recently a Government scholarship holder a Bombay to study for the M.B., B.S. He failed

Seri No.

the final M.B., B.S., examination and he may be expected to pass it at the next chance. A selection may be made from among those persons in appointing Assistants who are qualified both in Ayurvedic and Allopathic systems.

24. An acquaintance with the general principles of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology is necessary for medical practitioners and arrangements may be made with the help of teachers of the High School at Mysore for the delivery, on payment of some allowances to them, of a course of lectures to the students of the Ayurvedic College in such of these subjects as cannot be handled by the Principal and his Allopathic Assistants.

25. In the re-organization now under consideration, provision may be made for the teaching of only the Ayurvedic system. I do not know if local Hakims who are competant to teach the Unani system are available. In any case, the question of arranging for the teaching of this system may be considered after some experience is gained of the working of the College as re-organized for improving the teaching of the Ayurvedic system.

26. The attaching of a Hospital and Dispensary to the College is necessary to make the teaching practical. Persons admitted as in-patients should be those suffering from diseases difficult to treat and it may not be advisable to force on them the Ayurvedic system of treatment. Besides, complications may arise in the course

Seri No.

of their stay in the Hospital and it will then be difficult to decide whether to continue to treat them according to the Ayruvedic method or transfer them to an Allopathic Hospital. Though quite necessary for making the teaching more realistic, the arrangement of attaching a Resident Hospital to the College is attended with difficulties. However, as observed by His Highness the Extraordinary Member in his minute, referred to in para 5 of the late Mr. Aravamudu Iyengar's note dated 4th March 1919, an Ayurvedic Hospital is a necessary adjunct to the College and provision may be made for a dozen beds for in-patient in a Resident Hospital to be attached to the College.

17. There is a herb garden attached to the Institution but it is not working properly; nor is it near the College. The need for having the garden close to the College may be kept in view in selecting a site for the latter. In the mean time, the existing garden may be improved and maintained in a better condition with the assistance of the Agricultural Department and used for imparting practical instructions to students in identifying herbs and in growing them.

18. A good library of Ayurvedic and Unani books is necessary and it is also desirable to arrange for the publication of valuable treatises not already printed. First an attempt may be made to collect all the published books and unpublished manuscripts

General and Revenue Secretariat

Muz. File No. 368 - 27 of 1926-27

Seri No.

manuscripts and the question of editing and pri -ing the latter may be considered later on.

29. If the College is re-organized on the above lines, the additional annual recurring cost will vary from about Rs 10,000 in the first year to about Rs 15,000 in the third year as shown in the appended statement. A sum of about Rs 3,000 may be required for the initial non-recurring expenditure.

30. It is desirable to bring this re-organization into effect from 1st July 1927 by making provision for it in the next year's budget.

Dewan
thro'
Financial Secy

31 Vide note attached
h
21.1.27

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
21. JAN. 1927
Reg. No. S-360

FINANCIAL SECRETARY
24 JAN. 1927
No. 2872

2700

X A

24 JAN. 1927
No. 4990

33. The Dewan has ordered that this may be circulated

24.1.27
h

2888
24/1
78/5
25/1

Chief Secy
With compts

25/1/27

34. 1st Member

25/1

by the minister in Finance
with compts
25/1

Mis File No 13 368 of 1926

Serial No

25. I wish to make the fol[g] observations.

26. (1) We would require an allotment of at least 2 lacs— Sir Albion promised 5 lacs— for Village Panchayets & 50,000 for wells. The season prospects are also not bright. It is therefore necessary to be very Cautious in incurring heavy addl recurring Expdr.

27. (2) I entirely agree with the 2nd M. re the need of a Research Institute; & the Question may be further studied with the help of a strong Committee.

28. (3) I do not quite follow the distinction drawn between Ayurvedic College training Doctors cum Sanitary Inspectors, & only Doctors proper. I do not think that Ayurvedic training & Sanitary training can or should be combined. We want a School for training people in Elementary Sanitary Science, & also a Maistry class for towns; but it would not do to combine the duties of Sanitation & Vaccination with those of an Ayurvedic Physician.

29. (4) The Grant-in-aid Rules for 50[illegible] is too liberal. The Dist Board of Ingram is Hesitating only 25 Rs to Addl D. & the S.S. is asking only for 35. 25 Rs would seem the Energy

30. (5) But as a matter of policy, & to give Satisfn to the masses of the people, it is necessary to lay down that half the Number of Scholarships should be reserved for Students of backward classes

Recd 12 Nov 26

Nov 10/11

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Urgent Subject.-

31. Re-organization of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

32. The proposals in the 2nd Memorandum regarding the formation of the Medical Research Fund with the Lt. Col. Chandler's endowment and an annual contribution of Rs 25000 from the Savings of the abolished Mysore Commission may be approved and a Committee appointed to work out the details

33. The additional amount of Rs 50000 to be provided from the Same Fund for annual recurring expenditure for the College

34. The Chairman of Subcommittee of Finance may be consulted

in regard to the details
of the Scheme

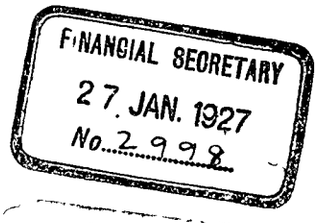
25/1/27

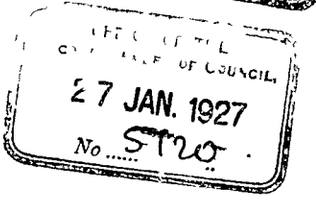
Financial Secy (Mauritius) with Com

27/1/27

2nd Meeting

1
27/1





Serial No.

36. A Memorandum is put up giving the essentia. particulars of the problem. Copies of this Memorandum may be sent to gentlemen who are competer to advise us in this matter. We may request them to tell us what is the best way of encouraging indigenous systems and express their views on the proposals for the re-organisation of the College and the opening of the Research Institute suggested in the Memorandum.

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
14. FEB. 1927
Reg. No. 6055

37. At the Council meeting when this question was discussed, the Dewan observed that he would write to Major Chopra and Dr. Suharwardy and request them to give us their advice.

38. In addition to the above two gentleman, think we may consult the following:

1. Dr. T.V.Armugam.
2. Dr. B. Md.Usmon.
3. Dr. Srinivasamurthi, Principal of the Ayurvedic College, Madras.

39. The Senior Surgeon will be separately addressed as to whether it is not possible to provide for the study of Ayurvedic and Unani systems ~~and~~ in the syllabus prescribed for the L.M.P. students and also for arranging for giving to such students a course of training Sanitary Scienc

Log the Genl. Branch
Genl Secty may take action
Sd/-

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
9. FEB. 1927
Reg. No. 5937.

Dewan
Papers may be sent to Dewan after recess
Sd/- 12/2/27

3.5.27
17-2-27 Chief Secy

NOTE—Contn Sheet

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Mug 2321 File No. 368 / 752 of 1926-27

App. F. III—2]

Serial No.

41. I agree with the proposals of the Hon'ble Member

42. I shall be obliged if Lt. Col. Sir Pulney Chopra or Sir Sahrawardy encloses copy of the Memorandum to an expression of views with (P.S. to Lt. Col. Sir Pulney Chopra) I personally feel that the proposed Ayurvedic College with hospital, if connected with an allopathic institution modelled on the lines of a European institution with a special course of teaching in Ayurvedic systems of medicine.

43. It would be interesting to know how the Madras Ayurvedic College is faring.

MR
14.2.27

2nd member

Mug 17/2/27
15/2

Wood 18/2/27

44. Draft D. Os. are put up (1) to Dr. Bruce (2) to the Principal, Ayurvedic College Madras & (3) Senior Surgeon.

SD
21/2/27

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
18 FEB. 1927
No. 5622

FINANCIAL SECRETARY
18 FEB. 1927
No. 3675

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

2021 / 21

File No. 368 / 757 of 1926-27

Serial No

45. With reference to the 1st member's minute dt 9.2.27 on page 17, Draft D.O. letter to the Senior Surgeon put up is sent to the Medical section for issue.

28-2-27.

28/2/27

46. Submitted for orders. The curricula of studies in the Mysore Medical School are controlled by the Senate of Mysore and any changes that are proposed to be introduced in the syllabuses may be dealt with in the Education Dept.

21/3/27

1/3

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
5 - MAR 1927
EDUCATION BRANCH

As/Secy (Gen Dept)

47. Edn with Compts

L 25.43.

Edn.

5/3

48. If approved, the draft D.O. in the file addressed to the S.S. will be issued to the Registrar, Senior with the addressed changed to the Registrar, the Univ. being substituted for your opinion.

23/3/27 8.3.27

8/3

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

368

Mis. File No. 757 of 1926-27

Serial No

Do letter no 4893 of 11.3.1927 to the Regr, Madras requesting him to favour Govt with the opinion of the Univ as to whether it is not possible to provide for the study of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems in the syllabus for the L.M.P students - and to arrange for giving such students a course of training in Sanitary Science

49. This will be approved be sent back to the Mis Branch, the reply from the Univ being also transferred to that Branch when received

Sd

49 pf 14/3

This may be settled after the reply is received pf 14/3

Rd 12/3/27

The Mis Branch

2 To.

1) Rajakarya pravina Rao Bahadur T.V. Arunagam Mudr. M.B.C.M.
2) Senior Surgeon No. 1638-40 of 26-2-27
3) Dr Srinivasa Murti, Principal, Ayurvedic College, Madras.

Requesto them to favour Govt with their opinion in the matter of the reorganization of the Ayurvedic College

NOTE—Contn sheet

1365

VD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

App. F. III—2j

ərəl and Revenue Secretariat

File No. ~~764~~ 368 of 1926

Serial No.

4 From ~~the~~ Rajakarya Pravina,
Rao Bahadur D. Dr. Arunagam Mudlr Esqr
M.B.C.M
Retired Senior Surgeon -
Bangalore

Letter dy 22.3.27.

Furnishes his opinion in the matter.

52. The opinion of Dr. Arunagam Mudlr is that necessary Ayurvedic training may be given to the students of the Deploma Course in the Medical College, Bangalore & that an Ayurvedic College at Mysore is not necessary.

53. The file is subd ~~for submn to Devan, Dy Secretary~~ with ref to ~~SD~~ Mr H Flegg's note dy 28.3.27 on P.2-D.

SD 6.4.27 HK 6/4

52. Remind the other gentlemen please. SD 7/4

Draft D.O. is subd.

SD 11/4 HK 11/4

53 JSM HK 11/4

5 From the Senior Surgeon, letter no. Dis B725 dy 25.4
Furnishes his opinion re the reorganization of the Ayurvedic &c

NOTE.—Contn. Sheet

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

ral and Revenue Secretariat

Mus File No. ~~754~~ 368 of 1926-27

Serial No.

54. The Senior Surgeon is of opinion that it may not be expedient to introduce into the Ayurvedic course a combination of the study of scientific subjects, with the study of medicine, Surgery & Midwifery on the orthodox lines & that it would be more desirable to let each of the indigenous systems to maintain its originality in all branches, and strongly recommends the opening of both Ayurveda & Unani classes at the same time.

55. The Secretary wants to see the papers before subm to Member.

SD 26-4-27 JMK 26/4/27

56. Some other replies are awaited before working up the papers in order

NW 26/4

Redey

57. 3rd member's proposal

6701 20.4.27

SECOT 28 APR. 1927 No. 6521

4 27/4 NW 27/4

28/4

NW 28/4

General and Revenue Secretariat

My File No. 368/54 of 1925-27

Serial No. 6

From the Registrar, Madras University
Letter No. 18342 D, 4.5.1927.

Forwards a copy of letter [illegible]
from the Principal of the Medical College,
[illegible] with whose opinion the
University Council agree—

58. ~~If~~ It is the opinion of the Principal of the Medical College that for reasons stated it is not desirable to provide for the study of the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems in the syllabus for the L.M.P. Diploma in the [illegible] College and the University Council agree with him—

59. With regard to the course in Sanitary Science, it is stated that a course in the same is at present given to the L.M.P. students in the course for the 3rd year under "Hygiene".

60. Replies are still due from Dr. Srinivasa murti, ~~to~~ who has already been reminded and Major Chopra—

Sir H.S. Wedderburn's Price received. HPK 17.5.27

8.D. 13.5.27 HPK 15.5.27

7 To Dr. C.J. Srinivasa murthi, Principal, Govt. School of Indian Medicine

do No 163/27 dt 12.5.1927

Furnishes his views on the Scheme.

61. Submitted for perusal

HPK 17.5.27

62. Please get Mudaliar's views re Govt. School. 22/5/27 HPK

017/22/5

63. Replies to be suitably acknowledged if not already done

HPK 17.5.27

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mg File No. 368 of 1926-27

Serial No.

63. Bradshaw knowledge replies
MW
27/5

64 Drafts (4) are subd
SD
31/5 BL
31/5(27)

65 Issue and put up with reports in Madras School reg^d by member.

(Sls 8 to 11.)
All the 4 approved Drafts have issued.

MW
1/6

66 Dft D O. requesting Dr. Srinivasa-murti to send some recent reports is put
SD
6.6.27 BL
6/6/27

67. Issue
MW
6/6

12 To Dr. G. Srinivasamurti, Principal Govt. School of Indian Medicine, Madras
Confl. No^s 5 & 9.10.27
Requests him to send some recent medical reports regarding the School at Madras

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL
4 OCT. 1927
No. 1838

68. A polite reminder may be sent to Major Chopra inviting attention to the Dewans letter to him and requesting him to favour us with his views.
Mudaliar
4.10.27

2465
11.10.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPB—5,000—30-3-27

MW
5/10

III—2]

eneral and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 368 of 1926-27

Serial No.	
69	Two D.O. Drafts one to Major Elliott and another to Dr Srinivasa Murti submitted for approval. 9/10/27 7/10/27 To Home Dept & Mr G.S. Murthy put up new MD file
71	Draft letter to Dr Srinivasa Murti has been issued & the file is submitted — 9/10/27 7/10/27
72	A draft D.O. letter to Major Chopra is submitted for approval 10/10 Second Member
73	Done 12/10/27
74	Done 13/10
13	From Dr Srinivasa Murti, No D.O. 163/27 dt 20.4.27 States that the first batch of Final year students from the school will be examd in April 28, before which period no reports are published

5726 12/10/27.

NOTE—Contn sheet

OFFICIAL
1 OCT. 1927
No. 1933

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No 368 of 1927.

Serial No.

75 Subd with the file as directed.
SD 12/11

76 Mr Rajah Chetty has not replied yet to the Secretary's letter. I add a reminder.
SD 12-11-27

77 For perusal
MC 17/11

Second Member

78 Secy 18/11/27

CT

79/11/27

From the Minister Concerned,
letter No. C 634 of 27-28 dt 12-28

Recommends that Rs 15000 may be granted out of the Charitrams' Savings to supplement the offer of Rs 15000 made by Mr Govindaswami Lakshmanachar of Mysore for the ~~building~~ putting up a building for the Ayurvedic College.

79. File re reorganisation of the Ayurvedic College is put up as directed by the Member on the letter, together with a copy of the order re abolition of charitrams ~~is about to be~~ issued by the Madras Govt.
SD 8.12.27

8/12/27 Second Member

8/12

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT COUNCIL
17 NOV. 1927
No 2702

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT COUNCIL
5 DEC. 1927
No 3163.

NOTE—Contn sheet

Serial No.

40 The Ayurvedic College and Dispensary are now located in the buildings of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and they have to be shifted to another place for accommodating the Medical College in the said buildings. The Ayurvedic College and Dispensary require a building of their own and the donation of Mr. Gundlupandit Lakshmanachar of Mysore is very timely and it may be accepted at once. Mr. Lakshmanachar has proposed two conditions: (1) The building should bear his name, and, (2) Government should make an equal contribution of Rs 15,000 and that a building costing Rs 30,000 may be constructed for the purpose. We may agree to both these conditions. The desire of the Pandit that the building should bear his name may well be gratified. A sum of Rs 15,000 may be spared from the Chattrams Savings Fund towards the construction of this buildings. The Muzrai Commissioner may communicate to the Pandit that both his requests will be complied with by Government and that he may, therefore, deposit in the treasury the sum of Rs 15,000 promised by him.

41 On receipt of the Muzrai Commissioner's report that the money has been placed in the treasury an order may be issued expressing appreciation

NOTE—Contn sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat. Muz. File No. 368 of 1927.

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
10. DEC. 1927
Reg. No. 3826

appreciation of Government for the generous contribution made by the Pandit for the encouragement of the Ayurvedic system.

82. The Muzrai Commissioner may take prompt action in consultation with the donor —— who is an Ayurvedic practitioner of repute in Mysore —— the Senior Surgeon, the Chief Engineer and the Headmaster of the School, to hav a suitable design and estimate prepared for the proposed building. The building may be s designed as to permit of ~~it~~ extension in the future.

83 As regards the re-organization of the Ayurvedic College, Major Chopra has not so fa favoured us with his advice and we may have t take action without waiting for it. I shall soon formulate proposals in this matter.

Dewan

9.12.27

8746 9/12

84 I agree

85 The building may be in The Pandit's name, but not the College.

10-12-27

For perusal
Second Member

12/12

12.12.27

SECRETARIAT RECEIVED
2 DEC. 1927
No. 3233

8858 12/12

86 Both

12/12

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24 9 27

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. 368 of 1926.

Serial No.	
87.	Draft of Letter to M C. is subd.
88	[A suitable site has also to be decided upon. This has been added in the draft subj to abvl.]
13/12/27	88 done

15. To. mem Coll^r N° 997 dt 16.12.27 states that the donation may be accepted, that the building and not the College - may bear the name of the Pandit who may be requested to deposit the amt & that estimate &c plans may be got prepared etc.

17/12

89 The file regarding the Ayurvedic College is put up as ordered. Major Chopra has not sent any reply

24/1

Second Member

5 JAN. 1928
4078.

NOTE—Contn sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 368 of 1926

Serial No.

From the Mng: Comr., letter No. C 684 of 27-28 dt 26.1.28

States that Mr Gundlu Pandit Lakshamanachar has paid Rs 15000 for the Ayurvedic College building, that an equal sum has to be made available from the Chattrams' Savings Fund and requests that immediate arrangements may be made for the early construction of the building —

90. The connected file is before the 2nd Member. The M. has already been requested to submit plans & estimate for the building in consultation with the Pandit & Sh: Engr:- The site for the building does not appear to have been selected yet. As soon as the estimate is recd & passed, necessary funds may be placed at the disposal of the P.W.D & it is the M.C that has to take prompt action now in the matter. Subd for orders.

28/1/28 28/1/28 2nd Member 28/1

Secretary said that this may be subd to member in continuation.
28/1

91. I am in agreement with the proposal to entrust the execution of the scheme to the Public Works Department. The grant of a corresponding sum from Chattram Savings Fund may

JAN. 3 4168

NOTE —Contn sheet

10916

30.1.28

W D 0824—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 368 of 1926.

Serial No.

Ge Dy. The Mun C. may be requested to get a suitable plan & estimate prepared by the P.W. Dept and the construction started after getting the approval of Govt to the plan and estimate. Suitable site for the building has been selected.

Mde 30.1.28

Mun

q:- Please send the file to Dy Secy for

93 Secy

FINANCIAL 3 FEB. 1928 No. 11172

OFFICE OF THE HOME SECRETARY TO COUNCIL 4 FEB. 1928 No. 4312

Secy)

2nd member)

3.2.28

93 Secy

94

17 To the Mun: Comr, Chingleput, Conservator Mr Lakshmanachar., G.O. No. 1322-5/368-26 dt 9.2.28

Accepts the gift of Rs 15000 made by Mr Lakshmanachar & sanctions an equal amount from the Chattram Savings for the College building & requests M.C. to send plan & estimate.

2211/14/3.

NOTE—Contn sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mug File No. 368 of 1926

Serial No.

From the Mug: Govt., Letter No. C. 1188 of 23-4 & 2.4.28.

Submits revised proposals for the Reorganisation of the Ayurvedic College & Dispensary.

95 Secretary's Direction on the letter. Very early. May be subd to 2nd Member for perusal in the 1st instance" - (Sd) B.S

96 Draft order on the lines indicated by the Member is put up.

Sd
30/4/28

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0321—GPB—60,000—24-5-27

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 408
of 1927-28

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause x of the Schedule).

Proposals for the Re-organisation of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

19th June 1928.

~~Extraordinary Member of Council~~

1399/20/6 First Member of Council. 20/6/28

12383/21/6 Second Member of Council.

10604/22/6 Third Member of Council. 22/6/28

nd Revenue Secretariat. Muz. File No. of 192 .

Serial No.

47 We requested the following gentlemen to advise us regarding the lines on which we might improve the organization and working of our Ayurvedic College:-

(1) Dr. T. V. Armugam,
(2) ,, Md. Usmon;
(3) ,, Srinivasamurth
(4) ,, Suhrawardy;
& (5) Major Chopra.

48 Major Chopra has not, inspite of reminders, favoured us with his views. Dr. Suhrawardy has not expressed any definite opinion but from the papers he has furnished, it is clear that he is in favour of a Tibbi School on the lines of the scheme drawn up for a similar institution at Patna. Dr. Armugam is frankly against any school of indigenous medicine at all and states that "there is no need for maintaining a separate Ayurvedic College at Mysore with in-patient wards" Dr. Usmon is not in favour of teaching scientific subjects on Western lines and states that it would be well if the indigenous systems alone are taught on the traditional lines. He adds that "he would strongly recommend the opening of both Ayurveda and Unani classes at the same time" Dr. Srinivasmurthi is an enthusiastic supporter of Ayurveda and has generally approv-

General and Revenue Secretariat. Muz. File No. 7887 of 1926.

Serial No.

approved the scheme suggested by the late Mr. Aravamudu Iyengar in 1919.

9.9 The chief features of the scheme gested in my note dated 19th January 1927 the following:-

(1) Giving the students of the Ayurve coll a fairly good grounding in allied scient fic subjects and training them in the modern methods of diagnosing diseases.

(2) Re-organizing the College with a view to turn out, as early as possible large number of Vaidyas to provide for a substantial extension, in the near future of medical relief in rural areas on a system of grants-in-aid.

(3) A three-years course for training Vaidyas required for realising the object which No.(2) above has in view.

(4) Investigation, on modern scientific lines, of the values of drugs known to the Materia-Medicas of Ayurveda and Unani systems.

& (5) Attaching a hospital to the College with provision for the present for a dozen beds, for giving clinical instructions to students.

11) Dr. Armugam and Dr. Usmon do not approve of the combination of the study of the

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. Muz. File No. 368 of 1926.

Serial No.

Ayurveda or Unani system with that of scientific subjects allied to Medicine, suggested under No. (1). Dr. Srinivasamurthi has not expressed any definite opinion on this point.

(9) As regards No. (4), Dr. Srinivasamurthi considers that an institute for conducting researches into the properties of drugs would require outlay on a scale which we cannot afford and that the results, the achievement of which would take a very long time, would only be of limited value. This is what he says on this subject:-

> "Now and again, we come across some good people who seem to think that there is nothing in Ayurveda except a few drugs and that, therefore, the best and only way of promoting Ayurveda is by founding a laboratory of experimental pharmacology for carrying on experiments with indigeneous drugs. I have dealt elsewhere at some length on the fallacy of this position and do not wish to repeat myself except to say that, while modern experimental pharmacology may help us in understanding the Dravya of our drugs it can tell us nothing about Rasa, Veerya and Prabhava which, so far as Western Pharmacology is concerned, do not simply exist; while to us they are things of the greatest reality and import".

(10) Dr. Srinivasamurthi does not approve of a three-years course and recommends the adoption of a five-years course for which provision is made in Dr. Aravamudu Iyengar's scheme, or for one of four-years as at present.

General and Revenue Secretariat. Muz. File No. 368 of 1926.

Serial No.

103 Without an assurance of grants-in-aid, it will not be possible to co-relate, as suggested in No. (2), the re-organization of the College with any scheme of expansion of rural medical relief.

104 No. (5) is considered essential by Dr. Srinivasamurthi.

105 In view of conflicting opinions in regard to the utility of the indigenous ~~xyx~~ systems of medicine and with no arrangements to make their practice accord with modern methods, it is difficult to decide upon the lines on which the College should be re-organized. All the features of the scheme suggested in my note dated 19th January 1927 except No.(5) have to be given up. In fact, no material modification in the objects or working of the institution can, in the circumstances, be considered and the College has to be permitted to work more or less on the present lines

106 The popular demand for encouraging the indigeneous systems is insistent. Whatever the views of ~~the~~ allopathic doctors, I cannot help thinking that there is a great deal of value in these systems are based on the experience of ages;

-Contn sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24 5 27

General and Revenue Secretariat. Muz. File No. 368 of 1926.

Serial No.

which the bulk of the population ~~ex~~ still rely for medical help. For many years past, these systems have not received adequate attention by Government and naturally they have suffered by this neglect. Allopathic medicines are generally costly and beyond the means of the poor people. Medical relief to be really helpful should be made as cheap as possible and it is only ~~=~~ these systems which use common herbs and drugs that can be expected to render maximum medical aid to the ~~peopl~~ people.

187 Though no large modifications for resuscitating the two systems and for making their practice accord with modern methods, are possible for the present, it is necessary that the re-organization under consideration should aim at some advance by increasing the number of students to be trained in the two systems and by encouraging the use of specifics and remedies which are found to be of value.

188 In the circumstances stated above, what appear to be possible and practical for encouraging the indigenous I think, the following:-

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24 5 27

Serial No.

(1) Increasing the strength of the staff of the college;

(2) Improving the pay of the staff;

(3) Attaching a hospital, with provision for about two dozen beds for in-patients, ~~to the Indigeneous Dispensary at Mysore~~ for giving clinical instructions to the students of the College;

(4) Allowing a larger provision for medicines;

(5) Providing for the teaching of the Unani system;

(6) Increasing the number and value of scholarships;

(7) Affording facilities to officers of the Medical Department and passed students of the Ayurvedic and Unani College to study indigeneous systems at places where they are largely in vogue;

& (8) Ascertaining Ayurvedic and Unani specifics which popular opinion considers to be effective remedies and encouraging their use if found to be valuable.

109. In his letter dated 2nd April 1928, the Muzrai Commissioner has sent up proposals for

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5 27

General and Revenue Secretariat | Muz. File No. 378 of 1926.

Serial No.

for the re-organization of the Ayurvedic College and for providing for the teaching of the Unani system. These proposals are on the whole well considered and may, I think, be approved with the following modifications:

(1) It is proposed to obtain the services of an expert from outside to be the Principal of the College and a pay of Rs. 150-10-300 has been suggested for him. I am not sure if we can get an expert on this rate of pay. This item may, I think, be omitted for the present. At the same time, enquiries may be made as to whether it is possible to obtain the services of an expert in Ayurveda and if so, at what cost. If it is possible to get a competent person on a reasonable rate of pay, we might engage him for a period of three or five years to start with as the Principal of the College.

(2) Two special Pandits on Rs. 100-10-150 have been proposed for Sitarama Sastri, L.M.S., who has also passed the Ayurvedic Titles Examination, was recently appointed on Rs. 100 and he may be counted against one of these posts and only one more Pandit. For each Vaidyaratna who possesses both the Allopathic and Ayurvedic qualifications a special pay of Rs. 50 per mensem may be granted.

Note—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24 5 27

Serial No.

second post.

118 (3) The endowment of the late Gopala-charlu fetches an annual income of about Rs 1,000. It was the desire of this gentlemen, as stated in his Will, that the income from this endowment should be utilised towards the "remuneration, etc., of a Pandit(Chair) in the Ayurvedic College now established by the said Government of Mysore or for research work in the said College, or for other purposes of the College". One of the two posts on Rs 100-10-150 may be called the Gopalacharlu-Professor of Ayurveda and the income from the endowment treated as a contribution towards the maintenance of the College. This income does not fully cover the cost of the appointment but this point may be overlooked

119. (4) The number of Ayurvedic scholarships is now 20, 5 in each of the four years' Course and it may be increased to 40, allowing 10 for each year of the course. Even if all the students pass, the number of qualified Vaidya Vaidyas each year will only be 10 and the College should aim at turning out at least this number each year. The value of scholarship may be uniformly Rs 12 per mensem each year and their payment may be limited

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24 5 27

General and Revenue Secretariat. Muz. File No. 368 of 1926.

Serial No.

10 months each year as suggested by the Muzrai Commissioner.

/18/ (5) The Muzrai Commissioner has suggested 10 scholarships of Rs 8 each for a lower course of two years for training ordinary Vaidyas. This course is not approved by Dr. Srinivasamurthi and it may therefore be omitted.

/19/ (6) A separate clerk for the College is not necessary as the clerk attached to the Hospital might look after the work of the College as well.

/20/ (7) The Hospital may provide for the admission of 24 in-patients, of whom about 12 would be for treatment under the Ayurvedic system and about 12 under the Unani system. As it is proposed to increase the number of beds to 24 with a view to take some in-patients for treatment under the Unani system as well, the provision for medicines, diet, bedding and clothing, etc., should be larger than that sanctioned by the Muzrai Commissioner.

/21/ (8) Under Library [illegible] and an attendant [illegible] enough and [illegible]

/22/ (9) Under Pharmacy, a [illegible] of Rs 396 is proposed, apparently for [illegible]

NOTE—Contn sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—21 5 27

General and Revenue Secretariat. Muz. File No. 368 of 1926.

Serial No.

T medicines. This provision may be included under 'Medicines'

13. (10) The Muzrai Commissioner has proposed only 12 scholarships at the rate of Rs 3 each year of the course. I think the number may be increased from 12 to 24 to provide for 6 students in each of the four years. The rate of scholarship may be Rs 12 per mensem £ uniformly for all the four years.

12. One-third of the cost of the Indigenous Dispensary at Mysore is met from Municipal and District Funds. It is now proposed to attach to this Dispensary a Hospital with provision for 24 beds for in-patients'. It is doubtful if these Funds will agree to bear one-third of the cost of the Hospital as well. Their contribution may be limited to what they are now paying and the extra cost met from resources made available for the reorganization of the College.

14. The total expenditure on the re-organization of the College and the Hospital attached to it, including that on other measures suggested for encouraging the two systems, will amount to £ 35,000 which may be met as follows:-

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24-5 27

Serial No.

	Rs
Contribution from Chattram Savings Fund	15,000
Interest on the late Mr.Gopalacharlu's endowment. .	1,000
Contribution to the Indigenous Hospital from Municipal and District Funds. ..	1,272
State Funds	17,128
Total ..	Rs 35,000.

122. The budget allotment for the current year is Rs 7,400 and the proposal involves therefore an additional recurring outlay of Rs 9,728, or Rs 10,000 in round figures, from State funds. For meeting charges on initial equipment, a non-recurring grant of Rs 2,500 more ~~is~~ may be allowed for next year.

123. The indigeneous systems are largely practised in Bengal, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Malabar and it is believed that some of the remedies employed by them are valuable and not less effective than allopathic medicines. It is desirable to give to ~~such of~~ our allopathic doctors and also to the passed students of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, as desire to study these systems opportunities to visit places where there are eminent practitioners of ~~ayurvedic and~~ these Unani systems. A sum of Rs 3,500 may be allo

NOTE—Contn. sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat. Muz. File No. 518 of 1926.

Serial No.

allowed to provide for the deputation annually of two junior officers of the Medical department and two passed students of the Ayurvedic and Unani College.

128 Dr. Srinivasamurthi has offered to give all facilities to our allopathic doctors, should they desire to study the Ayurvedic system in the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras, of which he is the principal.

129 It is believed that there are Ayurvedic and Unani specifics in use which possess more valuable properties in treating certain ~~Disease cases~~. There must be some basis for this belief and it is desirable to make enquiries about these specifics and ascertain whether if the ~~Virtues~~ claims to them are proved a sum of Rs. 500 may be allotted annually for making these enquiries for information of Government.

130. As it is proposed to give the following deputations and also it is proposed to grant scholarships to two students in the Ayurvedic and Unani class, the question of admission should be confined to the students of the College of Medicine.

131 The Inspector of Ayurvedic and Unani Schools has one of the seats in the Board of Examiners for the Ayurvedic and Unani Diploma Examination. He has also been appointed as Inspector of Ayurvedic and Unani Schools in addition to his duties as Principal of the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras. He has been in charge of the Ayurvedic and Unani Schools for the last two years and has done much useful work in connection with the improvement of these schools. He has also been appointed as Inspector of Ayurvedic and Unani Schools in addition to his duties as Principal of the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras. He has been in charge of the Ayurvedic and Unani Schools for the last two years and has done much useful work in connection with the improvement of these schools.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24 5 27

General and Revenue Secretariat. Muz. File No. of 192

Serial No.

institutions and merged in the a minor head under Medical meant to show all institutions of this kind. Under this arrangement, the expenditure incurred on the encouragement of the indigenous systems is not properly shown. The Ayurvedic and Unani College as well as the ~~Dispensary and~~ Hospital that is attached, may be brought under a separate minor head of Medical and the contributions received in aid ~~of it~~ shown as a set off against the total outlay ~~on it~~.

12 MAY 1928
17657

P.S- 12th A draft for giving Effect to the above Suggestions is placed in the file

Vmuly
11.5.28

Dewan Rao Ji Secy

12th I am agreeable to the proposals - I however venture to suggest that the contribution from the Chattram Savings Fund be raised from Rs 15 000 to 20 000 and the Govt share of cost, reduced by Rs 5 000 per annum. In due course the savings from the abolished Annachathrams will amount Rs 3 000 and reach Rs 4 00000 p.a.

12.5.28.

3D What has been asked to be contributed by general revenues is not much after all. If the Chattram Savings Fund can spare some more money later on it may be used for some other connected measures. The modest proposals now made may be persevered with from resources indicated.

Vmuly
14.5.28

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 0324—GPB—60,000—24 5 27

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 368 of 1926.

Serial No. 191

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received on
18. JUN. 1928
Reg No. 9507

Mr. has circulated to the other Members of Council a brought up for consideration at a Council meeting.

17—6—28

To Chief Secy with compliments

C. S
19/6.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 0324—GPB—6000—21—27

C 408

Extract from the Proceedings of the ..... 824th ..... *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the* ..... 14th July 1928. ..... *19*

8. Subject. - Clause x of the schedule.

Proposals for the re-organization of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

The proposals contained in the draft Government Order may be approved.

(Signed) Mirza M. Ismail,
Dewan of Mysore.

For favour of Final Note.

303/13.7

First Member. 13/7

Final Note signed by the Members to put up.
KR
13/7.

"EXTRACT"

Chief Secretary to Government.

WD 1471—GPB—2,000—1 3 21

Final Note by the First Member of Council.

Subject:-

Re-organization of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

134 The question of re-organization of the Ayurvedic Colle has been under consideration since 1913. A scheme of revision was prepared by the late Mr. Aravamudu Iyengar and administrati sanction was also accorded to it in 1919, but it was not brough into effect, as it was considered desirable to have the scheme scrutinised by experts

2. The following gentlemen were requested to give us the benefit of their views:-

(1) Dr. T. V. Arrugam.
(2) ,, Mo. Usmon.
(3) ,, Srinivasamurthi, Principal, Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras.
(4) ,, Suhrawardy
and (5) Major Chopra.

3. Major Chopra has not replied so far. Dr. Suhrawardy in favour of a Tibbi School. Dr. Arrugam does not support the proposal to maintain any institution for teaching the indigenous systems. Dr. Usmon is not in favour of teaching scientific subjects on Western lines in the Ayurvedic or Unani Institution, and is of the opinion that the indigenous systems should be taught on traditional lines. Dr. Srinivasamurthi is generally approved of the scheme. Suggested by the late Mr Aravamudu Iyengar.

The main features of the reorganisation now proposed are:-

(1) Provision for the teaching of the Unani system

(2) Increase in the strength of the staff and improvement of their pay;

(3) Increase in the number of scholarships for the Ayurvedic Branch of the College from 20 to 40;

(4) Utilisation of the income from the endowment of

of the late Mr. Gopalcharlu for establishing a Chair of Ayurveda as desired by him in his will;

(5) Institution of 24 scholarships; for the Unani Course

(6) Making provision ~~for the Unani course~~ in the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore for 24 beds for in-patients for giving clinical instructions to the students of the College.

5. An annual provision of [illegible]2,000 is also proposed to be made for deputing for study officers of the Medical Department and passed students of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, to places where there are eminent practitioners of these systems of medicine.

6. The annual cost of the re-organization is estimated at Rs 35,000 out of which Rs 10,000 will be met from the savings effected by the abolition of the Anna Chattrams, Rs 1,000 from the interest on Mr. Gopalacharlu's endowment, Rs 1,872 from the contribution now received from the Municipal and District Funds for the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore which will, under the new scheme, be attached to the Ayurvedic and Unani College, and the balance from State revenues.

7. The above proposals which are [illegible] Government Order were considered by the Council on 12th July 1928 and approved, and I solicit the gracious approval of His Highness for sanctioning them.

Bangalore,
17th July 1928.

[illegible]
Member of Council

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the First Member of Council on the subject of re-organization of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore,

for His Highness' gracious approval.

Mirza M Ismail
Dewan.

Camp Mysore,
19th July 1928.

55

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Re-organization of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

135 ***Order.***

KRMP

20/7/28

13276

56

C408

General and Revenue Secretariat

SUBJECT

Re-organisation of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

(*)

31 All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary be ordinarily circulated to the Member of Council for perusal after the issue of orders

33 The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members

34 In all other cases the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at headquarters and then to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before / after issue of orders. (Vide Rules 31, 33 and 34 of Confidential Rules in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure)

By Order,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government

Finl. Department,

13b Draft- requiring slight revision as suggested in pencil marks - 24/7/45 (Sd/- Illegible)

563 / 26.7

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 13/7 May issue with the alterations suggested

857 / 26.7

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 26/7

1094 / 26.7

THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL 26/7/45

NOTE.—Contn sheet

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mug File No. 368 of 1926

Serial No. 9

To the Mug. Court, Comptroller and Senior Surgeon.,

G.O No. 258-S/Mug 36.-26 19-9-26 Sanctions the reorganisation of the Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01714—GPB—30,000—18-4-28

58

B650

SUBJECT

Section

File No. 368-26

Serial No. 1

Diary No of letter replied to

No. 24793

To

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192

Date of issue 11-7-27

Signed by

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

Dear Sir,

In connection with the scheme of improvement of the Ayurvedic & ~~Unani~~ Unani Systems of Medicine and the reorganization of the Govt. Ayurvedic College at Mysore, under the consideration of Govt. for some time past, I am desired to request you to favour Govt. with ~~your~~ the opinion as to whether it is not possible to provide for the study of Ayurvedic and ~~Unani~~ Unani systems in the

over

syllabus prescribed for the L. M. P. students and also ~~Arrangements~~ for giving to such students a course of training in Sanitary Science.

2. An early reply is requested -

Yours Sincerely

~~Dr. B. Mc. Tomon.~~

~~Senior Surgeon~~

To

B. M. Srikantiah Esq M A BL

Registrar, Mysore University

SUBJECT..... ...

... .

....

*Diary No. of letter replied to*_____

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191 .

Date of issue 26-2-27 No

Signed by Venk Lee. Gyngah

Section Mor

File No.

Serial No

No. 1638-

Enclosure, Memorandum. & no enclo

To

1) The Rajakaryaprasama

1638. Rao Bahadur T. V. Arumugam

Mudaliar Esqr. M.B., C.M.,

2) Retired Senior Surgeon,

1) 2 Basavanagudi.

No. 1639

No 1640.

2) Dr. Srinivasa Murti,

Principal of the Ayurved

College, Madras.

Dear

I am desired to request

you to favour Govt. with an

expression of your views on

over.

the scheme of improvement of the Ayurvedic & Unani Systems of Medicine which the Govt. have in view. Copies of the marginally noted papers which, I trust, will give you an idea of the sort of scheme which the Govt. have in contemplation are enclosed. If you want any more information, I shall only be too glad to furnish the same to you. I trust you will pardon the trouble & hope that you will find it convenient to furnish your views as early as possible.

(1) Calendar of the Govt. Ayurvedic College Nagpore

(2) Copy of G.O. No. 5797-20/ Misc 522-18-20 dt 13-8-19

(3) A memorandum on the subject by the 2nd Member of Council. (Mr. M.V. Krishna Rao.

Yours Sincerely,

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

The Government of Mysore now maintain an Ayurvedic College at Mysore. The staff of the College, the syllabus precribed for the examination for which students are prepared, and, the period of training are given in Appendix A to this note.

2. The encouragement of Ayurvedic and Unani systems and the re-organisation of the existing College with a view to improve its efficiency and enlarge its scope have been urged upon Government for a long time. A scheme of revision was provisionally decided upon in 1919; but it has not so far been given effect to. This scheme is contained in Appendix B.

3. The Mysore Government desire to satisfy, as far as possible, the popular demand for improving and extending the practice of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems.

4. The following are the outlines of a rough scheme for the encouragement of the indigenous systems, to serve as a basis for discussion.

I. Re-organisation of the College:-

(1) A course of three years — to be extended into four years later on, if necessary — for training Vaidyas who may be expected to settle down and practice in rural areas and thus contribute to the expansion of medical relief in such areas.

(2) With a view to make the training accord as far as possible, with modern conditions of medical practice, the Syllabus to include scientific subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy, Materia Medica and Hygiene, as prese

prescribed for the L.M.P. Diploma but with a lower standard in view of the period of training being one of three years.

(3) Ayurveda and Unani systems to be taught according to syllabuses prescribed by persons who are authorities in these systems.

(4) Only students who have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination to be admitted to the College.

Scholarships to be given to a large number of students to induce them to undergo this course. No fee for tuition to be charged for some years.

(5) The College, as re-organised, to have a staff as under:-

One Principal, say an Assistant Surgeon in sympathy with indigenous systems for teaching some of the scientific subjects included in the syllabus.

Two Assistants who know both Allopathic and Ayurvedic systems.

One Ayurvedic Pandit.

If Unani system is also included in the syllabus, one Assistant knowing this system as well as Allopathic and one Hakim to be added to the staff.

(6) A resident Hospital and Dispensary, attached to the College with provision for say a dozen beds for giving practical instruction to students. Such instruction to be arranged for, if possible, also in ~~the~~ an Allopathic Hospital with a large number of in-patients.

II. An Institute for conducting investigations into the properties and uses of mineral and vegetable drugs known to the Materia Medicas of Ayurvedic and Unani systems.

III.

64

It is proposed for the present to allow
um of about Rs 12,000 per annum for the College
proposed ~~above~~ to be reorganised and a
of about Rs 15,000 per annum for the Insti-
suggested.

7/2/27

CALENDAR

OF THE

GOVT. AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

MYSORE

CALENDAR OF THE

Governmet Ayurvedic College,

MYSORE.

---

1. Instruction in Hindu Medicine was being imparted in His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and Vaidya Sastra formed one of the branches or the Vidwat examinations; but as the instruction given in the College was only theoretical, Government in their Order No. 1-42 dated Camp Mysore 5th October 1908, sanctioned the establishment of an Ayurvedic College at Mysore, the Vaidya class in the Sanskrit College being abolished. The College is intended to train students in all branches of Ayurvedic system of medicine, as well as, in the Western systems of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene etc.

(Government Order No. 1-42 dated 6th Oct. 1908)

2. The management of the College vests in a Committee composed of the Muzrai Commissioner as the President, the Head Master of the College as the Secretary, the President of the Mysore City Municiple Council and the

District Medical Officer as Ex-officio members, and 4 Ayurvedic Pandits, as non-official members

RULES FOR ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

(i) The College is open to persons of all classes;

(ii) no fees are charged to private students;

(iii) the students make their own arrangements for lodging and feeding;

(iv) the working hours of College are from 2 to 5 P.M. In the mornings, the students attend the dispensary from 8 to 10 A.M.

(v) candidates must possess a fair knowledge of Sanskrit, at least read up to Kavya standard V A knowledge of English will be a necessary qualification for the admission of students to the College.

(vi) an entrance examination is held in Sanskrit every year before admitting candidates to test their knowledge of Sanskrit and the first five successful candidates are awarded scholarships;

(vii) the number of scholarships are five every year and their value Rs. 8 each during the first year, Rs 10 during the 2nd year and Rs. 12 during the 3rd and 4th years;

(viii) scholarship holders should bind themselves in the form given in appendix, to study for the whole period and not to take up

other engagements in the interval, without the permission of the Head Master and to refund the whole amount of scholarships drawn by them, if they should fail to conform to the aforesaid conditions.

(ix) the continuance of scholarships depends upon the favourable reports of conduct and progress and on passing the periodcal examinations;

(x) applications must be sent to the Head Master of the College at Mysore, so as to reach him on or before the 15th May of every year in the form given in Appendix A;

(xi) the entrance examination will be held every year in the Ayurvedic College premises, in the 2nd week of June, the exact date of which will be duly notified in the Mysore Government Gazette;

(vii) regular classes will begin from the 1st of July of every year and the course of study extends to a period of four years;

(xiii) a student will not be considered to have completed a year's course unless he has attended at least 80 per cent of the working days;

(xiv) a student who fails to keep his term on account of illness or other tangible reason, may, with the permission of the Committee members or the Muzrai Commissioner, be permitted to either intermit his studies till the beginning of the next

session, with or without stipend or allowed to sit for that year's examination, provided he has secured attendance, very nearly approaching his term ;

(xv) the first intermediate examination will be held after two years course of study and the final Vidwat examination will be held after four years ;

(xvi) a candidate failing in the first examination may continue the higher course but must pass both the Inermediate and Final Examinations before getting the diploma

(xvii) students who have undergone a course of training in other Ayurvedic Institutions, will not be admitted to the next higher class on that plea unless they pass the required examination of this College, and

(xviii) students who have undergone suitable instruction elsewhere will be admitted to the theoretical examinations of the College and declared as passed in such subjects but they will not be entitled to the College diploma unless they have put in a course of practical instruction for not less than a year in the College or other approved institution and declared as passed at an examination held for the purpose

First Year.

1 Dhanvantari Nighantu
2 Ashtanga Hridaya Sooti stana)
3 Anatomy (Western)

Second Year.

1. Madhva Nidana,
2. Nadivigyana,
3. Sushruta Sareera,
4. Physiology (Western).

Third Year.

1. Charaka Samhita (Chikithsa Sthana),
2. Saranga Dhara,
3. Hygiene (Western).

Fourth Year.

1. Rasaratna Samuchaya,
2. Vagbhatta (Kalpa Sthana),
3. Ambulence and Midwifery.

Clinical instructions will be given every morning in the Dispensary.

Twice a week, indentification of herbs is shown in the herb-garden attached to the College and lectures and notes are given on materia medica (vastugunapatha) of the indigenous herbs to the students.

RULES FOR REMAND AND DISMISSAL OF STUDENTS.

---

1. A student who fails in the quarterly and other examinations, in one or more subjects

will be re-examined, remanded or dismissed accordance with the resolution of the members of the College Committee, subject to the sanction or confirmation of the Muzrai Commissioner.

2 In making their recommendations, the members of the Committee are guided by the following Rules :—

(*a*) In the case of students who fail in the first intermediate examination :—

(i) If the student fails in one subject only, he will be re-examined at the beginning of the next quarter ; failure at such re-examination will entail remand for one year in all subjects and stoppage of scholarship in case of scholarship holders ; and if he fails again, he is dismissed.

(ii) A student who fails in two subjects is remanded for one year and if he fails again in those subjects, he is dismissed.

(iii) A student who fails in more than two subjects will either be dismissed or continued in the same class till he passes all the subjects, without stipend, if he is a scholarship holder.

(iv) The members can also make recommendations, with reasons, deviating from these rules, in special cases, pending the approval of the Muzrai Commissioner.

3 A stipendary student who fails in the intermediate Vidwat examination whether in one subject or more, shall be given a chance,

appear after a month, in the subjects he has failed in and should he fail again, he shall forfeit his stipend, which can only be restored by sanction of the Muzrai Commissioner.

4. A stipendary student dismissed under any of the preceding rules and not for improper behaviour, may, if permitted by the Muzrai Commissioner, rejoin the College, as a private student.

5. No student remanded for one year, shall be allowed to reappear for either intermediate or final vidwat examination, unless he has taken a fresh course, after each failure.

6. Every student should obtain 33⅓ per cent of marks in each subject and 50 per cent of aggregate of the total number of marks in all subjects to pass in the 2nd class and 75 per cent of the whole to pass in the first class.

7. Every student who successfully completes the prescribed course of study in the College and passes the prescribed examinations, shall be granted a certificate in the prescribed form ~~(vide appendix)~~ signed by the Muzrai Commissioner and he shall be entitled to style himself "Ayurveda Vidwan."

GENERAL DISCIPLINE.

1. Every student shall greet the teacher on the occasion of his first meeting him for the day.

2. Every student shall observe the ordinary rules of etiquette, while addressing teachers.

3. Every student shall attend punctually at the stated hours for lectures and clinics and Vaidyasala duty.

4. On the teacher entering the class room the students shall rise and remain in that state till they are asked to sit or till the teacher takes his seat.

5. Students falling ill shall send a note to the Head Master and get themselves treated in the Ayurvedic Dispensary personally or obtain medicine through somebody, if unable to go there.

6. Students absenting themselves without the permission of the Head Master, shall be punished with stoppage of stipend for the period.

7. Students detected in unfair practices during any examination, such as copying or being in possession of text books or notes, shall immediately be removed from the examination room and the matter reported to the Head Master for action.

8. Students should not correspond with the Muzrai Commissioner except through the Head Master.

9. All students desirous of addressing the Head Master, must do so separately and the letter should be handed over to the College clerk; joint applications are forbidden.

VACATION.

The terms in the College will be observed as in nglish High Schools.

There are two short and one long vacations in ldition to all gazetted holidays.

Dasara holidays extend for a period of about 0 days.

Christmas holidays extend for about ten days.

Long vacation extends for a period of nearly two onths during April, May and June.

PROSPECTS OF STUDENTS PASSING OUT OF THE COLLEGE.

Appointments to Candidates passing out of the College are not guaranteed. Preference will, however, be given to these men when appointments of Pandits are made for charge of Native Vaidyasalas. (vide Govc'nment Ordar No. 1-3/M.F. 304-10-2 dated 1st July 1912).

Entertainment in service of the successful candidates of the College shall continue to be optional with Government and loc l Bodies (extract from Government Order No. 545-50/Med. 71-15-11 dated 27th July 1917).

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION TO PRIVATE AYURVEDIC PRACTITIONERS.

Certificates of qualification to private Ayurvedic Practitioners will be issued by a Board of Examiners consisting of the Head Master and two members of the College Committee and no fees will at present be charged for the same

(G O No 1143-71/M F 427-13-6 dated 7th December 1914)

Appendix A.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To

....

....

SIR,

I beg to tender this, my application for admission to the Government Ayurvedic College in Mysore as a $\frac{\text{Private Student}}{\text{Stipendary Student}}$ and state the following particulars :—

1. Name.
2. Date of birth.
3. Father's name.
4. Caste.
5. Place of birth.
6. Knowledge of Sanskrit.
7. Do. Kannada
8. Do English.
9. Residence and address
10. Any other particulars which the applicant wishes to state in detail.

I am,
Yours obediently,

Dated . .. . 192 .

Signature

Appendix B.

Form of Bond to be executed by stipendary students, on a Stamp paper of 8 annas.

Know all men by these presents that I, ... son of... .. .. ,Village .. . .Taluk..... .. .. District, am well and truly bound to the Dewan to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the sum of Rs. . ...., which sum or such portion there of as the Government may demand I promise to return to the Dewan and his successors in office, if I, the above bounder . . . . .who have on the conditions laid down in order No. 1-42 of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, dated Camp Mysore, 6th October 1908, and in the resolution of the Committee for the management of the Ayurvedic College dated 17th October 1908, for the grant of the Ayurvedic Education Scholarships, a scholarship granted to me of Rs. 8 per month for the first year, and of Rs. 10 per month for the 2nd year and of Rs. 12 per month for the third and fourth years to study at the Ayurvedic College, Mysore, fail to prosecute my studies with all due diligence or commit the breach of any of the conditions referred to above.

In witness thereof I hereunto set my hand this .. ... day of .... 192 .

In the presence of :—

1 . . . .

2 . ...

LAKE VIEW,

Camp, Mysore 15th Feb. 1927.

1982 & 1983 / Gen / book
1 Gr O
Rl note

Dr. Suhrawardy,

My dear Major Chopra,

I shall feel grateful to you for an expression of your views on the scheme of improvement of the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine which we have in view. I am enclosing some papers which will, I trust, give you an idea of the sort of scheme which we have in contemplation. If you want any more information, I shall be only too pleased to furnish same to you.

I hope you won't mind the trouble I am giving you. As you have made a thorough study of the subject your views would be of immense help to us.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd Mirza M Ismail

67

23

Bangalore,
22nd March 1927.

8/350.

Rajakarya Pravina
Rao Bahadur T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, M.B.,C.M.,
Retired Senior Surgeon in Mysore,
Basavanagudi Extension, Bangalore City.

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Muzrai Department, B a n g a l o r e.

5061
2/3

Sir,

With reference to your D.O. letter No.1638/Muz. dated 26th February 1927, requesting me to give my opinion on the scheme for the re-organisation of the Mysore Ayurvedic College on the lines indicated in the Memorandum enclosed therewith, I have the honour to state that, after carefully going through the enclosures of your letter, my opinion is as follows:

2. The object of the scheme is to satisfy popular demand for improved and extended practice of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems in rural areas and this object is sought to be achieved by introducing into the Ayurvedic College a modified course of studies for the Vaidya Diploma, viz., by combining courses in scientific subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy, Materia Medica and Hygiene as prescribed for the L. M. P. Diploma, with the courses in the main subject of medicine (including surgery and midwifery, I presume) on purely Ayurvedic lines as may be prescribed by authorities in that subject.

3. That the Ayurvedic system of medicine had a glorious past is admitted on all hands. But whatever might have been the greatness of its achievements in ancient times, it cannot be denied that all this greatness has passed into oblivion through adverse circumstances which prevailed during centuries and Ayurveda has, at present, become a thing of archaic interest, a subject for antiquarian enquiry. What remains of Ayurveda is imperfectly understood and in-

inefficiently practised. Its scientific basis, if it had any, is all forgotten, if not lost. In these circumstances, any attempt to harmonise the instruction given in scientific subjects such as Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy, according to modern conceptions of science, with the instruction given in the obscure and imperfectly understood Ayurvedic System of Medicine, must be next to impossible. Who can say that in trying to reconcile the irreconcilable the teacher and the student alike will not be complelled to resort to sophistry?

4. The Western System of Medicine was, no doubt, based on the Ayurvedic and other ancient systems. But unlike Ayurveda which is in the stage where it was in Vedic times, the Western System has steadily advanced with the advances made in other branches of human knowledge, and it is now efficiently meeting the medical needs of the whole of the civilised world. It is this system of medicine and surgery, as accepted by the modern civilised world, which is taught in the University Medical College at Bangalore, in two standards, the higher one for the University Degree and the lower one for a diploma which would enable the holder thereof to practice medicine, surgery and Midwifery on lines accepted as rational by civilised world. It appears to me that the aim of the proposed scheme viz., to satisfy the popular demand and sentiment, will be amply met if the Indian Pharmacopea be added to the present curricula of studies for the L. M. P. diploma. The Indian Pharmacopea describes the therapeutic actions of all the Indian Drugs used in medicine, in a way that could be readily grasped by the student of the L.M.P. course. They are the same drugs that are used by Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners perhaps subjecting them to different processes of preparation, and giving them different names.

5. A doctor who has had regular training in the western system of medicine and who also understands the uses of indigenous drugs and can prescribe them in his daily practice (which might be enjoined by a departmental order) is, I believe, the type of the rural doctor which the proposed modified study is intended to evolve. The general training required for admission to the proposed Ayurvedic

course has been fixed as S.S.L.C. which is the qualification prescribed for admission to the L.M.P. course. Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy, Materia Medica and Hygiene, as prescribed for the L.M.P. course are proposed to be taught in the modified Vaidya course. There is no mention in the proposed course about surgery and Midwifery whithout which no medical training could be said to be complete, unless the Ayurvedic course is made to include not only medicine proper, but also Midwifery and Surgery. It would be obviously a folly to omit from the course, Midwifery and Surgery according to the L . M. P. standard. Even as regards medicine proper, it must be clear to any one that training in Western Medicine, including Pathology and Bacteriology, would enable the practitioner to diagnose cases better and with more accuracy than under the Ayurvedic training.

6. I am therefore strongly of the opinion that the practitioners required for rural areas of the State may well be trained in the University Medical College in Bangalore, by including the Indian Pharmacopea as an additional subject for the L.M.P. course and that there is no need for maintaining a separate Ayurvedic College at Mysore, with in-patients' wards. Adequate clinical material for the students is available in the Victoria Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, the Maternity and the Lunatic Asylum, and in the event of more material being needed, with the growth of the College, it may not be difficult to obtain, on application to the Hon'ble the Resident, the use of the material available in the efficient medical institutions (including maternities) in the Civil and Military Station. There is also the St. Marthas Hospital receiving a grant-in-aid from the Government, and the authorities have only to be asked, if clinical material from that institution be needed.

7. As regards conducing researches or investigations into into the properties of mineral and vegitable drugs mentioned in Ayurveda, it is understood that the Government have already deputed one of their Medical Officers to Europe for higher training in Pharmacology to be the University Professor in that subject on his return. These investigations ought rightly be left to him. But it is essential to the success of his investigations that he should have every facility to

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to work in co-ordination with the Professors of Physiology, Chemistry in which subjects there are well equipped laboratories in charge of able men both at the Central College and at the Indian Institute of Science. Thus Bangalore, which is the centre of studies and activities in Physical, Natural and Applied Sciences, is eminently the place most suited for investigations in Ayurvedic and Unani drugs and for the training of Rural Medical Practitioners alike.

8. In the development of the rural areas the Government is trying to extend to the rural population the same facilities and benefits of the results of western research and experiment, as are made available to the urban population - in respect of locomotion by introducing railways and motor vehicles; in the transference of thought by means of the electric telegraph; improvement of agriculture by introducing the improved plough and artificial manures; in the treatment of cattle diseases by serum therapy. Although I am no sanskrit scholar, yet I am familiar with expressions implying vehicles moving with the swiftness of the wind and the mind, 'vimanas' capable of sailing in the air, power of vision that would see or hear from distances of miles, as in vogue in Vedic India. But I... one will ever think of evolving a scheme for the resuscitating the Vedic systems in these lines for the benefit of the rural population in preference to the systems evolved by modern science. Why then, should the case be different, perhaps exclusively, in the field of medicine? why should our vision be turned backward instead of forward? In my opinion there is no justification for Government supporting any scheme of training in medicine which is not capable of turning out ptactitioners for rural areas who will be able to give to the rural population the benefits of rational and effective treatment like intravenous saline injections in cases of cholera, quinine in cases of malaria and the other numerous vaccines in different kinds of diseases, like anti-rabic serum for dog-bite.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

V. Venkatagiri

71

MYSORE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Senior Surgeon in Mysore,
Bangalore, dated 25th April 1927.

No. Dis/P 925

Enc.

From

GEN. & REV. DEPARTMENT.
26 APR 1927
MUZRAI

Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon, L.M.S.,
Senior Surgeon in Mysore, Bangalore. 10.156

Omr 368-26-8

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Verified the matter
and the letter is in
order Sir,
25/4/27
96/27

With reference to your Gen. Letter No. 2[illegible]/4,
dated February 1927, on the subject of the re-organisation of the
Mysore Ayurvedic College, I have the honour to state that
it is the object of the College is to [illegible]
popular lectures and [illegible] according to the
Hindu systems.

The question [illegible] to the
connection between [illegible]
with modern conception [illegible]
become very [illegible] in
remarks) can [illegible]
plants and other [illegible]
new, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
one or [illegible]
[illegible]

medical studies. The case would be different if, say a grad Western medicine were to follow up his training by a comparativ study of the Indigenous systems or vice versa.

Again, the idea that the indigenous systems of medicine are below the mark and require revision or improvement in the light of the western medical science seems to originate from the students of the western medicine or persons educated on the western lines. The view of the public and of the Indigenous Practitioners themselves is that the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems are self contained and are quite able to stand on their own legs, without the aid of western crutches. To quote the words of Mr. Natesa Sastriar, one of the Members of the Committee appointed by the Madras Govenment report on the Indigenous medicines in India, "the indigenous vaidya, without coming in contact with the lustre of western medical knowledge, is better able to understand the system which he follows and expound it with greater force than his brother Vaidya with a knowledge of the allopathic system." Mr. Sastriar further says "It is possible that a combination of the western ~~xxxxxxxx~~ knowledge with the eastern leads sometimes, to disastrous results. Though truth is always the same without racial or geographical limits yet the difference in the ideals and modes of thinking in the East and the West is so great that impact rather disintegrates than strengthens and fuses the two systems. Exactly therefore it is that many of the witnesses who appeared before our committee were very strong in emphasising that they do not want that the scientific ~~xxix~~ basis of medicine as obtaining in the West should be incorporated in the indigenous systems, but they must be allowed to think for themselves in terms of their own scientific terminology which has withstood the ravages of time." I quite agree with these views which equally apply to the Unani system.

I am not therefore, sure whether it is expedient to introduce into the Ayurvedic course a combination of the study of scientific subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology and even Hygiene on the Western lines with the study of medicine, Surgery and Midwifery on the orthodox lines, and whether it will not be better and more desira to let each of the indigenous systems to maintain its originality in

originality in all branches, leaving it to the Vaidyans and Hakims themselves on the one hand and to the Western doctors on the other, how far they would like to borrow from each other. The proper course would seem to be to see that staff of the College is composed of the right sort of teachers of the indigenous systems. If they are not available locally, they should be got from outside wherever they may be available, on temporary tenure, if need be, till a sufficient number of Vaidyans and Hakims of high standard becomes available within the State to replace the imported teachers.

If it is the intention of Government to encourage the indigenous systems which have their own virtue, I would strongly recommend the opening of both Ayurveda and Unani classes at the same time. From the statistics as far as I am aware the Unani system seems to be more popular than the Ayurveda. Hence it is necessary that the study of both the systems must be encouraged equally and each must be given the same chance to develop itself in its own way.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J W Hamond

Senior Surgeon.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

No 18342
Enc two

Office of the Mysore University, 1648

Dated Mysore 4th May 1927

From

B M. SRIKANTIA, Esq., M.A., B.L.,
Registrar, Mysore University,
Mysore

To

N.Rama Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to D.O.letter No. L.4893/Edn.dated the 11th March 1927, from Mr.Annaji Gowda(Asst.Secretary to Government requesting the opinion of the University as to whether it is not possible to provide for the study of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine in the syllabus prescribed for L.M.P.students and also to arrange for giving such students a course of training in sanita science, I am directed to state that the opinion of the Principal Medical College, Bangalore, on the subject was considered at the University Council Meeting held on the 30th ultimo and it was resolved that his opinion be approved and that a reply be sent to Government accordingly.

I am therefore to forward herewith a copy of letter No.414 dated the 25th March 1927 from the Principal, Medical College, together with a copy of extract from the Proceedings of the University Council meeting in the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B M Srikantia

Registrar.

University of Mysore.

Letter No.444, dated 25th March 1927, from the Principal, Medical College, Bangalore, to the Registrar, Mysore University.

With reference to your letter No.14041 dated 15th March 1927, forwarding a copy of the letter No.G.4893/Edn.dated 11th March 927 of the Chief Secretary to Government, requesting to be informe s to whether it is not possible to provide for the study of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems in the Syllabus prescribed for the L.M.P. tudents, I have the honour to state as follows:-

I. The Medical Faculty in their meeting held on the 15th anuary 1926 discussed this question and resolved as follows:-

(i) That the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine cannot be ught to the students of the Medical College in the interests of he efficiency of the Institution and of its future recognition.

(ii) That when conditions permit and when a fully equipped laboraory for advanced training in Pharmacology is established in the edical College, it will be desirable to provide for research and tudy in indigenous drugs.

The resolutions were put to the vote and unanimously passed.

II. The University Council considered the above proceedings of the Medical Faculty at their meeting held on 24-8-26 and resolved to the effect that "the opinion of the Faculty be accepted."

III. In this connection I wish to invite your kind attention o this Office letters Nos.C.1[illegible] and 1[illegible] dated 15th December 1924 nd 29th December 1924 respectively in the matter.

Finally, I wish to point out that if Ayurvedic and Unani systems re introduced into our L.M.P.Syllabus, our diploma will not find ecognition by the General Medical Councils in British India and ven the recognition now obtained from the Madras Medical Council ill be in danger of being withdrawn. Under these circumstances, I o not consider it desirable to provide for the study of these systems in the syllabus for the L.M.P.diploma.

With regard to the course in Sanitary Science, I wish to state hat a course in the same is at present given to the L.M.P.students n the course for the third year under "Hygiene"

"Copy"

B. M. Srikantia

Registrar

Extract from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the University Council held on 30th April 1927.

---

x x x

Read D.O.letter No.E.4893/Edn.dated the 11th March 1927, from the Chief Secretary to Government, requesting the opinion of the University as to whether it is not possible to provide for the study of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine in the syllabus prescribed for L.M.P.students and also to arrange for giving such students a course of training in Sanitary Science.

Also letter No.444, dated the 25th March 1927, from the Principal, Medical College, Bangalore, forwarding his opinion in the matter.

RESOLVED that the Principal's opinion be approved and that a reply be sent to Government accordingly.

x x x

"Copy"

B Venkatasubba

Registrar.

HH

D/O No 163/27 Office of the Government School of Indian Medicine,
12.5.27

Kilpauk, M a d r a s, 11--5--27.

16 MAY 1927 RIARD
MUZRAI D 1661

Dear Sir,

Ref:--Your D.O. No. 1640 dated 26th February 27. Muzr 368-26-7

Let me first apologise to you for not sending a reply earlier; I was not able to go through your papers till to-day.

I desire to preface my remarks on your by recording here my deep sense of admiration for the masterly note prepared by the late Mr. G. Ravamudu Ayyangar; as a medico, I am struck by the very intimate and comprehensive grasp of the subject exhibited by your late Muzrai superintendent who was professedly a non-medico but obviously one blessed with a clarity of thought and keenness of intellect capable of being applied with excellent results and equal ease, to an understanding study of any problem, no matter whether it took him over the familiar secretariat ground or landed him in unfamiliar regions like the one under reference. I am more than grateful for the opportunity that has come to me of studying these papers.

I shall now proceed to set up my response to the several points raised in your memorandum.

1. LENGTH OF THE COURSE. You propose a course of three years to be extended to four years, if necessary, which, in my opinion, is four years in excess of what is necessary in the very start. There is a minimum time for medical education below which one does not go; the interest of the public demand of us that our medical graduates should guarantee the acquisition of the requisite efficiency; it requires at least four years of concentrated study to achieve this result.

THE TYPE OF PRACTITIONER YOU HAVE IN VIEW. I do not know whether the idea of training practitioners to a standard less than that of even the L.M.P. is to have a class of inferior practitioners (supposed, in the view of some people, to be good enough for the humble villagers and the poor rural masses but not for the badalogs of the City or the rich urban bosses. If so, I venture to suggest that such a view is, to say the least, as inhumane as unscientific. Your Indian Medical practitioner of the future must be so schooled and trained as to be able, not only to acquire an expert knowledge of his own special school but also to make his own, as far as possible, whatever is of decided efficacy in other schools also, to the end that, by such enrichment, Indian Medicine of the future may be freed from the stagnation it is now suffering under and grow from more to more, as an ever progressive and up-to-date science, in the direction of a synthetic school of universal medicine. Now, your three years-course of study is not calculated to achieve this result.

3. CURRICULAM OF STUDIES. As regards the curriculam of studies, you cannot do better than begin with that suggested for the higher course by your late Muzrai Superintendent; if you desire to adopt it to a four years-course the curriculam followed at present in the Government School of Indian Medicine at Madras may be followed.

4. PRELIMINARY GENERAL EDUCATION. It is certainly good to have the S.S.L.C. standard as the minimum; even among them, it would be better to prefer those with Science optionals.

5. STAFF. It is difficult to exaggerate the vital importance of choosing rightly your first Principal and his staff; it is not enough they are merely efficient as doctors and teachers; that, of course, they must be; but what is vastly more important is that they should be dedicated souls

souls, bubbling over with lofty idealism, fiery zeal and missionary enthusiasm. In regard to this topic, I cannot do better than extract below what the Madras Committee on the Indian Systems of medicine wrote in their report:--

"Our greatest desideratum in the immediate present is a sufficiently large number of teachers who will so train their students that they will be wholly self-sufficient and fully efficient in every way and not defective along the Surgical line as at present. To secure this end, we require the help of a number of Western-trained doctors who are willing to equip themselves to this truly ennobling task; when once we succeed in efficiently training five or six batches of students, they may then be trusted to carry on the tradition and even improve upon it according to their own genius; in the meantime, it is the unique privilege and the glorious opportunity for the Western trained doctors, if they have the imagination to see it, to re-start the followers of Indian Medicine along the lines of their own forgotten surgical art; it is not every Western-trained doctor that is fitted to this task of regeneration which demands the highest qualities of both head and heart; it is not enough for him to be an expert in his own line; that, of course, is necessary, but it is but a part of his equipment; he must, in addition, have a profound faith in the immense possibilities of Indian Medicine, and a clear grasp of its essential teachings, so as to enable him to present ~~it~~ to his students whatever is worth knowing in modern Western Medicine, as so many natural corrollaries of their own fundamental propositions and not as alien innovations, destructive of their own essential truths and hypotheses. He must also have learnt enough of Indian Medicine to get himself rid of all notions of any fundamental superiority or supercilious patronage and be filled with a genuine desire to learn, as well as to teach and to move among practitioners of Indian

Indian Medicine as brother among brothers and equal among equals. More than all, he must enter on his duties with a faith whose sincerity no ridicule can shake, a zeal whose edge no obstacle can dull, and an enthusiasm whose warmth no disappointment can cool. Now there are two ways how we may try to recruit into our service the sort of teachers that we have in view; the one is to select young and promising graduates of Western Medicine, with a good knowledge of Sanskrit, Tamil or Arabic, and depute them for a period of three years to learn Indian Medicine on condition that, on the completion of their course, they will devote themselves for service at our Colleges and Schools of Indian Medicine. It may be difficult at first to get candidates with all the qualities of head and heart that we have indicated above; but, we must be content to choose the best that are available; and while we may see to it that, as far as possible, we select only such as are actuated more by the spirit of service and dedication to an ideal than by mere monetary considerations still we must not expect too much from poor human nature but make the thing attractive enough for some, at least, of our best and promising intellectuals; with this end in view, we propose that the selected graduates should first be recruited as permanent members of our State Medical Organization, on the pay and prospects of the officers of the Provincial Medical Service and then deputed to study at the expense of the State. We propose that six such candidates be deputed every year for a period of five years; and the cost on this account to be provided for in the first year will be Rs.18,000/- at the rate of Rs. 250/- per mensem for each candidate. Another way of securing the same object is to depute young and promising graduates of Indian Medicine to qualify themselves in western Medicine, provided they have the necessary general qualifications prescribed for such study. If they are S.S.L.C.'s, Matriculates or hold qualifications equivalent thereto, they can only proceed to the study of the

the L.M.P. course which extends over a period of four years; if they are Intermediates or hold a qualification equivalent thereto, they may qualify themselves for a degree. In either case, they will have to be recruited into State service and then deputed for study on condition that, on their obtaining the required qualification, they will devote themselves to the service of Indian Medicine. The amount to be budgeted for in the first year on account of six candidates of this group will be from Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 18,000 according as they are proceeding to the study of the L.M.P. course (when they will get Rs. 100 a month) or for a Degree in Medicine (when they will get Rs. 250 a month).

I may also add that if you apply to the Principal of the Government School of Indian Medicine at Madras to train, in Indian Medicine, a few batches of your selected graduates of Western Medicine, he may try to obtain from the Government their sanction to provide the training asked for.

6. THE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY. It is essential that the students should have hospital practice along both Medical and Surgical lines (including Hospital training in obstretics) and not in the Medical line only; the present-day practitioners of Indian Medicine suffer from their lack of training in Surgical work; this deficient training is a hardship to the public also, whom they have to attend upon.

7. AN INSTITUTE FOR INVESTIGATING DRUGS OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

I do not know if the investigation contemplated in this institute is similar to that on indigeneous drugs undertaken at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine by Major Chopra and his staff, in the department of Pharmacology. If so, Rs. 15,000 a year is a vast under-estimate. All that I can say at present on this subject is contained in the

the following extract from an address to a gathering of practitioners of Indian Medicine where I had to deal with this very question:--

"While on this subject of drugs, there is one question to which I wish to draw your special attention; now and again, we come across some good people who seem to think that there is nothing in Ayurveda except a few drugs and that, therefore, the best and only way of promoting Ayurveda is by founding a laboratory of experimental pharmacology for carrying on experiments with indigenous drugs. I have dealt elsewhere at some length on the fallacy of this position and do not wish to repeat myself here except to say that, while modern experimental pharmacology may help us in understanding the Dravya of our drugs it can tell us nothing about the Rasa, Veerya and Prabhava which, so far as western Pharmacology is concerned, do not simply exist; while to us, they are things of the greatest reality and import. To say this is not to belittle the value of the great work done by Major Chopra and his colleagues at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine; on the contrary, I feel that no praise is too high for the ability and the devotion of these earnest workers; we cannot be sufficiently grateful for the new light they have thrown on the action of Punarnava and the three other drugs, the reports of which have already been published. But consider, Gentlemen, the time the labour and the money required for this work. Let me quote from Major Chopra himself; writing in the Indian Medical Gazette of March 1933, he says:--"The time and labour required to work out the chemical composition of a drug is enormous. This may be judged from the fact that it would take an experienced chemist about two or three months to isolate in pure State and roughly state the nature of different chemical constituents of a single crude drug; the determination of the exact constitution of the active principle concerned would take another two years provided the chemist devoted his time exclusively to the

one active principle. The isolation of a sufficient quantity of the active principles and testing them pharmacologically would take a few months. One can see that it will take years to complete the work on indigenous drugs which has now been started at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. At present our work is seriously hampered owing to the fact that there is only one Professor of Chemistry without even an assistant; under these conditions the work would take a generation to complete.

Considering that we have hundreds of reputed drugs in common use and considering also the fact that even in the hands of our devoted band of efficient and earnest workers, the work of investigating only four drugs has taken so many years, I venture to think that Major Chopra's estimate that it would take only one generation to investigate all indigenous drugs is too much of an underestimate, unless, of course, he has in mind, a very large extension of his own laboratories at Calcutta or the opening of many other laboratories like this throughout India. It seems to me, gentleman, that the question which everyone interested in the promotion of our Public Health (and who is not) has to ask himself in this connection is this: Having regard to the fact that there is an order of importance in Public Health-subjects and having also regard to the fact that in this poor country of ours, every pie that we can spare is, firstly and most urgently, required to provide the masses with the barest elements of sanitary existence like pure water, fresh air, tolerable housing, readily available medical aid and so on, is it a practicable proposition think of multiplying pharmacological laboratories which to be useful for our purposes, would cost millions of money. Moreover, is it necessary that everybody everywhere should engage himself in the same kind of work and is it not a more practicable and profitable proposition that there should be a sort of division of labour such that the workers at Calcutta may be helped to carry on their experimental work

work on a bigger scale while workers elsewhere may go on working on the clinical side with the reputed drugs now in common use and place before the workers at Calcutta the results of their large clinical experience? The idea of multiplying th same kind of very costly institutions in every seat of research reminds one of similar attempts of our Universities to carry out ambitious programmes (the wisdom and utility of which are now being seriously questioned) for developing all faculties and branches of study at every one of our university seats of learning; thoughtful people are now asking themselves whether it would not be wiser for each seat of learning to specialise in something most suited to its resources and environments--Arts, the physical sciences, the Biological Sciences, the Mathematical Sciences, History, Medicine, Law, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Technology and so on--instead of frittering away labour and money in impossible attempts at developing all branches with the result that we will go on marking time, excelling in nothing save perhaps in that brand of all-round mediocrity which is good as a faithful imitator but poor as an original initiator."

8. There is one other connected topic which is not referred to in your memorandum but to which I wish to make a passing reference and it is in regard to Ayurvedic experts trained along what we may designate as the Pundit type of study. Its best results are seen the field of "Humanities", where the study of a single subject like Grammar, Nyaya, Mimamsa etc. is pursued for a long number of years—five, ten or more—till all learning that exists in respect of that subject has been mastered, and its profoundest depths sounded, giving to the world those wonderful pundits whose encyclopoedic learning is truly marvellous. It is doubtless true that this vast depth is frequently, and almost inevitably, associated with a correspondingly narrowed surface-area, confined, in most cases, to a single subject. It is as though the total content of the human mind was a mathematical function

function of two variables such that if the depth-factor be increased the surface-extent factor would correspondingly be diminished and vice-versa. It is well that both types should co-exist, supplementing and enriching each other; and it would be an evil day for Sanskirt study if the Pundit were allowed to disappear altogether from the scene. It is true that degeneration is fast setting in among the pundits in general, the Ayurvedic pundits forming no exception; but it can and must be stayed; so long as the theoritical teaching of Ayurveda was associated with the necessary practical and clinical training, as when every eminent practitioner took upon himself, as a religious duty, the task of properly training as many select disciples as he could pay individual attention to, and provide clinical training for, the system worked well and served to produce competent physicians worthy of their masters and sometimes even excelling them; but it is a system that is suited only to conditions such as those which obtained in the ancient "Tol" or Gurukul where each Guru took in only a small number of select disciples who, moreover, lived with their masters and accompanied them in their daily rounds.

Now-a-days, however, the ancient Gurukul system has largely disappeared and the Ayurvedic pundits are severly handicapped by lack of proper facilities for clinical training; but on the academical side, there are intellectual giants of a high order. It would be a sacrilege to allow the line of these profound scholars--the repositories of our ancient learning and traditions--to die for lack of patronage and enouragement; one cannot contemplate with equanimity or without a poignant sense of grief the passing away of the line of the scholarly pundit from our midst. It is true that there is no room or need for any considerable number of such scholars; but, a few are necessary to pass on the ancient learning from generation to generation in unbroken succession. One hopes to see a few of such truly learned and profound pundits installed in chairs

84

chairs at every one of our seats of learning such as the oriental faculty of the University, ~~Schools~~ the Ayurvedic Schools and the like. They should receive high honours and marks of distinction, as of right, and be also paid a liberal and even a generous allowance.

Yours cordially,
T. Srinivasamurti
11.5.27
Principal,
Government School of Indian Medicine.

To

M. Venkatesa Ayyangar Esq.
General & Revenue Secty.
Bangalore

87

SUBJECT.....

Section Mun

File No. 363-26

Serial No. 8

Diary No. of letter replied to....1350....

No. 2312

To

Rajakarya Pravina

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Mun)

the *192*

Rao Bahadur T. V. Armugam Mudaliar Esqr
M.B C.M.,
Retired Senior Surgeon, Basavangudi
Bangalore.

Date of issue 6-6-27

Signed by M. Venkatarayappa.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt with thanks of your letter dt 22 3 27 furnishing your valuable opinion on the scheme for the reorganisation of the Mysore Ayurvedic College

I/J ~~I have etc~~

for Secretary to Govt

1/6

~~Deputy~~

89 31/5/27

31 5 27

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

over

WD 01265—GPB—31,000—24-12-25

88

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Section Mun →
File No. 368-26
Serial No. 9

Diary No. of letter replied to 1568

No. 2313.

To

The Senior Surgeon in
Mysore, Bangalore.

General and Revenue Secretariat
(~~Ex~~ Mun)
the *192*

Sir,

Date of issue 4-6-27

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks ~~the~~ the receipt of your letter no. Dis B. 925 925. 4. 1927 furnishing your opinion on the subject of the reorganisation of the Mysore Ayurvedic College

I have &c.

Secretary
to Govt

Signed by Venkatesa Iyengar

List of enclosures.....

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Examined by.....

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87

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Section Med -
File No 368-2C
Serial No. 10

No. 2314.

Diary No of letter replied to....1648..

To

The Registrar, Mysore University.

General and Revenue Secretariat
(May)
the *192*

Sir,

Date of issue....4-6-27.....

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter No. 18342 & 4.5.27 furnishing the opinion of the University in the matter of providing for the study of Ayurvedic and main systems of medicine in the syllabuses prescribed for L.M.S students etc.

I have etc

List of enclosures.....

Secretary
1-6 H. Dept

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

31-5

over

31/5/27

5D

Section Mer

File No. 368-26

Serial No. 11

No. 2315.

Diary No. of letter replied to 1661

To

Dr. G. Srinivasa Murti, Principa
Govt. School of Indian Medicine
Madras.

General and Revenue Secretariat
(Mrs)
the *192*

Date of issue 6-6-27

Signed by M. Venkatarama Iyengar

Dear Sir,

I am ~~directed~~ desired to acknowledg with thanks, the receipt of you D. O. letter No. 163 of 27 & 12.5.27 furnishing your valuable opinion on the subject of the reorganizatn of the Mysore Ayurvedic Colleg

I have &c

Secretary
to Govt

List of enclosures 89 31.5.27

Copied by

Examined by

over

WD 01265—GPB—31,000—24-12-25

SUBJECT.....

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Section New

File No. 368-26

Serial No. 12

No. 2329.

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

To

Dr. G. Srinivasa murti,

Principal, Govt. School of

Indian medicine, Madras

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

Dear Sir,

~~In continuation of my~~

~~D. O letter no. 2315 dt. 4.6.27,~~ I am

desired to request you to kindly

send ~~me~~ if the perusal of ~~the~~ some recent reports re-

garding ~~the Madras~~ your Ayurvedic school ~~&~~

~~Lady Wellington~~ I shall be grateful

for an early reply. ~~I have etc~~

Yours Sincerely

2nd

Date of issue 8.6.27

Signed by Mr M. Venkatesa Iyengar

acting Secretary

letter re the reorganisation

of the Ayurvedic college

at Madras

8/6/27

8/6/27

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

over

WD 01265—GPB—31,000—24-12-25

SUBJECT .....

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Section Misc 3

File No. 368-26

Serial No. ~~132~~

Camp No. 5

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

To

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

Date of issue 9.10.19[illegible]

Signed by [illegible]

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

[illegible] has been reported [illegible]

[illegible]

Cover

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& Muzrai

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE/ COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

1188/22-23
16nz.

Dated ~~Bangalore~~.....10th..October.....1924.

FROM

P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.

H.E. CREW SECRETARIAT
18
MUZRAI
DL453

To

Financial
The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Camp Mysore. ~~Bangalore.~~

SIR,

I have the honour to invite kind reference to correspondence ending with this office letter C.No.1188/22-23 dated 16th September 1924 submitting proposals for the utilisation of the interest accruing on the endowment of the late Pandit T. Gopalacharlu of Madras for the advancement of Ayurvedic studies and to solicit the favour of early orders in the matter.

2. In deference to the wishes of the late distinguished Pandit, it seems to be necessary to pass early orders with a view to give effect to the scheme in respect of which such a generous endowment was made by him and graciously accepted by Government.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Muzrai Commissioner.

No action on this is called for.
Will be / read in the C/o
after forwarding
14/10

18/10 BR.

599

Mcg 368-26.8 · 15-10-27

Reminder 54

Dear Sir,

I am desired to invite your kind attention to the reference in Dewan Mr. Mirza M. Ismail's D.O. letter No. 1983 dated 15-2-1927 and to request that the Mysore Court may be favoured with your views on the matter for the improvement of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine. You are requested that a note of your views be sent at early as convenient. The above has not been preceded with prodent receipt of a communication from you and Government will be highly obliged for the early reply from you.

(a memo about which was sent with the said D.O.)

Yours sincerely,

Mcg
10/10

Mcg
2.10.27

28

Office of the Govt. School of Indian Medicine,

Kilpauk, M a d r a s, 10---11---1927

D.O. No.163/27

0589

Mer 368-26-13.

Dear Sir,

The first batch of Final year students from the School will be examined in April 1928 before which period no reports are published.

Yours sincerely,
G. Srinivasamurthy
10.11.27

To

M.R.Ry. M. Venkatesa Iyengar Avl.,
General and Revenue Secretariat,
Govt. of His Highness the Maharaja
of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

Mer.
Please put up
with Refil
MO
11

6346 Office of the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY
7 DEC. 1927
No. 8643

Dated Bangalore, 6th December 1927.

From

P. G. D'Souza, Esq., P.A., P.L.,

Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore,

Bangalore.

7 DEC. 1927
No. 3148

To

B. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., P.A., P.L.,

Secretary to the Government of His

Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

Financial Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that the question of providing a suitable building for the Ayurvedic College, Mysore, has become urgent in view of the decision to locate the Medical College Mysore, at the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. At a meeting of the College Committee held on the 15th October 1927, it was resolved that an application be made to Government to make the City Magistrate's Court at Mysore, available for the College and if that were not possible, Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's Endowment may be utilised for the construction of a permanent building.

2. Since then, Mr. Gundlupandit Lakshmanachar of Mysore, a renowned Ayurvedic Practioner as well as a Valaka Vaidyan and a member of the Ayurvedic College Committee has come forward with a generous donation of Rs.15,000/- for the construction of a permanent building for the Ayurvedic College, if Government come forward with an equal contribution and erected a permanent building at an estimate cost of Rs.30,000/- in his name at an early date.

Taking advantage of the above offer which has come [illegible] opportune, I think that no time should be lost to have a building of its own for the College and the Dispensary.

4. As regards supplementing the above donation, I beg to submit that in Government Order No.875-90/Mis.A-28-10 dated the 16th November 1926 passing orders on the abolition of Amildarships in the State and the utilization of the savings for [illegible]

the special committee appointed for the purpose recommended half the savings effected by such abolition may be granted for encouragement and development of the Indigenous Systems of Medi both Ayurveda and Unani and this has generally been accepted by Government in para 23 of the Government Order. It seems quite ---- appropriate that the remaining portion of the cost of the building should be met from the Chattram Savings Fund.

5. I recommend that the generous offer of the Pandit may be ---- thankfully accepted and administrative sanction accorded for the --- construction of a suitable building, the charge being met as stated - above. Mysore being the premier Indian State and one of the leading patrons of this Ancient System of Medicine, has a special obligation for promoting its development and nothing is likely to secure this object so much as the construction of a suitable building which will also add to the attractions of Mysore.

6. On receipt of orders of Government the Chief Engineer will be requested to have a suitable design prepared for the building together with an estimate of the cost.

Favour of early orders is solicited.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Muzrai Commissioner.

Section Mug

File No. 368-26

Seria No.

No. 997

Diary No. of letter replied to... 731 ~~726~~.

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Mug)

the 192

To The Mun: Court in Mysore
Bangalore.

Sir,

Date of issue 16-12-27

Signed by M. Venkatesa Iyengar

With reference to your letter No. C. 634 of 27-28 & 7-12-27 in the matter of the donation offered of Rs 15,000 by Mr Govindacharya Pandit Lakshmanachar of Mysore for the construction of a permanent building for the Ayurvedic College and Dispensary at Mysore I am directed to state that the donation is ~~very kindly and~~ may be accepted. ~~at once~~. I do not also agree to the terms of donation

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

proposed by the Pandit. ~~A sum of Rs 15000 will be spared from the Chettiars' Savings Fund towards the construction of the building.~~ The building — not the College will bear the name of the Pandit, ~~but not the College~~. The Pandit may be ~~intimated accordingly~~ informed of this and requested to deposit ~~his~~ the amount of donation ~~amount~~ in the Treasury and the fact of his having done so reported. On receipt of ~~a receipt~~ from you that the money has been deposited, an order expressing the appreciation of Govt for the generous contribution made by the Pandit will be issued.

I am to request you further to take prompt action, in consultation with the Donor, the Senior Surgeon, the Director with regard to fixing a site for the building and the Chief Engr. and the Head Master of the College to have a suitable design and an estimate for the building prepared. ~~for the proposed building, which should be so designed as to~~ The design should permit of extension in future.

I have etc

Secretary

13/12/27

Office of the Muzrai Commissioner In Myso

7-8 FINANCIAL SECRETARY 27 JAN. 1928 Dated Bangalore the 26th January 1928.

GEN & REV. SECRETARIAT 27 JAN 1928 MUZRAI D975

From

P. G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

Muzrai Commissioner In Mysore, BANGALORE.

To

B. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A., P.I.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness

The Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

immediate.
Issued with the usual papers
Sir, 27/1/28

With reference to your [illegible] No. 907/Mu., [illegible] dated 23rd January 1928 in regard to the construction of a permanent Building for the Ayurvedic College & Dispensary, Mysore, I have the honour to say that Mr. Gudlu Pandit Jagannatha Chari reported to have expressed his intention of donation of Rs. 15,000/- in the following Resolution of His Highness' Treasury on 5th January 1928. I am taking steps to have the amount transferred to the name of the Muzrai Commissioner for the time being of the donor. An approval has become necessary from the Ayurvedic Training Fund. Since in accordance with the agreement entered into between Government No. 7000-/Uni. 900-27-6 dated 23rd January 1928, the College and Dispensary has to shift to some part of the New Mysore Building, as soon as it may be possible to find accommodation, and I will accordingly [illegible] immediate arrangements [illegible] for the [illegible] of the New Building, the necessary funds for which are [illegible]

I [illegible]

S

your most [illegible]

M. Shamanna 26/1/28

Assistant Commissioner
For Muzrai Commissioner
In Mysore

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Correspondence ending with letter No.C.634 of 1927-28 dated 20th January 1928 from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore stating that the donation of a sum of Rs. 15,000/- which was offered by Mr. Gundlu Pandit Lakshmannachar of Mysore for the construction of a permanent building for the Ayurvedic College and Dispensary at Mysore and which was permitted by Government to be accepted was deposited by the donor in the Savings Bank in the Mysore District Treasury on 5th January 1928 and requesting that an equal sum may be made available from the Chattram Savings Fund and that early arrangements made for the construction of a new building for the College and Dispensary

Order No. 1322-S|Muz.368-26-27 Rne 4 & Mc

Dated, Bangalore, the 9th February 1928.

Government are pleased to accept the offer made by the Pandit and to convey their appreciation of the generous gift made by him. They are also pleased to sanction an equal sum of Rs. 15,000/- from the Chattram Savings Fund for the construction of the building which will bear the name of the Pandit.

2. The Muzrai Commissioner is requested to get a suitable plan and estimate prepared by the Public Works Department in accordance with the instructions contained in para. 2 of this office letter No. 997/Muz.368-26 dated 16th December 1927 and to have the construction started after getting the approval of Government to them. It is believed that a suitable site for the building has been settled.

By order of the Government,
Finance Department.

To

The Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
Mr. Gundlu Pandit Lakshmannachar of Mysore.

R.S. VI G 341

SUBJECT.....

.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to..... 7...

Section Mucy.

File No. 368 16

Serial No. 15

Genera' and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 192 .

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Date of issue... 9.2.28

Read—

Signed by Mr L K. Someswara Iyer

May this be

i Printed ?

ii floated as a standing order ?

iii published in the Gazette, English Part ?

iv translated ?

v placed at the disposal of the press ?

vi published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

Order Thereon No.

[illegible] be transferred to the Savings Bank in the Singapore £ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] requesting that an equal sum may be made available from the Malacca savings [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

G. R. S. G/33]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

construction started

after getting the approval of Govt ~~Kandy~~ Colombo I believed the suitable site for the Court House has been settled

Secretary to

The Min: Comm: in Improvements: Ordinance to Govt Agent Kalutara and Chairman Kalutara

No. C 1158 / 23-4

Rec'd 2 APR 1928

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE/COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore 31st March 1928. 2nd April

From

APR 928R

P G D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L,
Muzrai ~~XXXXXXXX~~ COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.

SECRETARIAT 3 APR 1928 MUZRAI D/326

To

Financial
The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith revised proposals for the reorganisation of the Ayurvedic College and Dispensary, Mysore, recast with reference to present conditions and after examining the courses of study etc., adopted in other leading Institutions in other parts of India. As arrangements are being made to put up a new building for the College, it is desirable to give effect to these proposals immediately so that we may raise the institution to a fairly high order.

2. I beg to state that it is not likely that we can get much outside help to frame suitable proposals and have therefore to depend more or less on our experience. Mr. Aravamudiengar's proposals have been modified to suit present conditions after taking into account courses existing elsewhere. In order to start the Institution so as to be able to maintain a high reputation and standard, a suitable expert may be obtained from outside and we may have to pay him a special salary. He may be engaged for a period of 3 years by which time, we can train our own men. We have at present two men, viz,. Mr. Y. Lakshminarasimhasastry and Mr. Sitarama Sastri who have undergone preliminary training who may become qualified for selection ultimately as Principal. The present Head Master is however not a medical graduate, but he has more experience and has been in touch with actual work. The Medical Graduate has better professional training, though not in Ayurveda. It is difficult at this stage to state who is likely to be better fitted for the post of the Principal. In this connection, reference is invited to the Senior Surgeon's opinion in regard to the

Re: Reorganization of the Ayurvedic College and Dispensary.

1. The scheme drawn up by Mr. Aravamudu Iyengar in March 1919 and generally approved by Government in their order No. 519-20/Muz.522-18-9 dated 13th August 1919, the several items referred to are:--

A Ayurvedic College, including Scholarships etc

B. Hospital and Dispensary.

C Library and Museum.

D. Herb Garden.

E. Pharmacy.

For a properly equipped institution, all these component parts are necessary.

Proposals in respect of these items involved a recurring expenditure of Rs.38,564/- besides an initial outlay of Rs.12,100. The existing Establishment etc , costs Rs.9272/- per annum out of which Rs.7400/- is met from State grant and the balance from Municipal and District Funds. The cost of the present proposals, as detailed in the appended statement, amounts to an annual expenditure of Rs.23096-0-0 besides Rs.4425 for the Unani teaching section which has been provided for in the present scheme as directed in the above Government Order of 1919. The initial cost is fixed at Rs.3350 only.

The chief points of difference between the proposals of 1919 and those now made may be briefly summarized as follows.-

A. Ayurvedic College, I Establishment.

The scheme of 1919 provided for an expenditure of Rs.17,432 a year, while the present proposals cost only Rs.337 the chief cause for the difference being that in 1919 a costly superior staff of Principal on Rs.400-30-500 and an English Doctor on Rs.200-30-300 was included. Now a Principal on Rs.150-10-300 is proposed. The reason for the reduction of the pay is that though it is desirable to get a man of the best qualifications for the post of Principal, there are very few persons who can be regarded

as competent, and the best plan [illegible] n a local getting one on a special scale for [illegible] fied period. As regards entertaining a man who has ta n a degree in the pothic system of medicine, as my covering letter shows, we have already a Graduate who is trained and who is now an applicant for appointment. It is proposed to give him a place.

With regard to the pay of the senior Pandits and Junior Pandits and Demonstrators, the pay and the number as well has been appreciably reduced to suit present circumstances. Now that there is a Head Master with both Ayurvedic and L.M.P. qualifications, and there is also available a Medical Graduate with Ayurvedic qualifications, it is sufficient to get temporarily for a few years, in the beginning, the services of a man of some standing from outside on suitable pay.

Under (ii) miscellaneous, provision has been made for practical work for students, Honorarium for Examiners, a Hostel grant of Rs.50/-. For laboratory, a sum of Rs.140 is provided against Rs.1200 found in the scheme of 1919.

III. Scholarships.

At present, the scholarships are of the value of Rs.8 in the 1st year, Rs.10 in the 2nd year and Rs.12 in each of the 3rd and 4th years. In the proposals now submitted, only the 1st year s scholarship is proposed to be raised to Rs.10 a month and all the scholarships are made tenable only for ten months in the year, the vacation period being excluded.

The scheme of 1919 provided for 40 scholarships at the rate of 8 for each class ranging from Rs.10 to 15 besides Rs.50 a month for stipends to students coming for the vernacular or lower course, costing in all Rs.6264 against the present provision of only Rs.3000 which includes 5 scholarships of Rs.8 each for students coming for the lower course which is intended to give a knowledge of Ayurveda to students who possess a minimum standard of vernac [illegible] ducation and to professional Vaidyas who aspire to a wider [illegible] of the healing art.

Hospital.

Establishment: The order of 1919 provided for Rs.4608 under this head. As contemplated then, the introduction of an In-patient ward as an adjunct of the Dispensary seems highly desirable. Practical clinical instruction cannot be given without such a ward. A humble beginning with provision for a dozen beds may be made. Provision has accordingly been made, the cost being Rs.4749 a year. Instead of a Resident Pandit and one Pandit for Dispensary, on Rs.100 and 70 respectively, a senior Pandit on 60-4-80 and a junior Pandit on Rs.40-4-60 have been provided for, besides an allowance of Rs.25 a month to the Resident Medical Officer. The total cost is Rs.4749 against Rs.4608 of 1919.

II. Miscellaneous.

The cost under this which includes contingencies for office and Hospital-ward, medicine and ration charges, amounts to Rs.2820 a year, against Rs.3120 as per scheme of 1919.

The total cost under B. Hospital amounts to Rs.7569/- as against Rs.7728 proposed in 1919.

C. Library and Museum.

For the library and museum a librarian and two attenders were provided for in 1919. This with the exception of an attender has been now adopted in view of the fact that the library and museum are proposed to be greatly improved by addition of books and specimens.

For purchase of books for the library and specimens for the museum etc., and also for providing a reading room which will be an adjunct to the Library, a lump sum provision of Rs.500 is made. The provision of Rs.500 for collation and copying of rare works made in 1919 has been for the present omitted.

The total cost under Library and museum amounts to Rs.1040 against the provision of Rs.1780 in 1919.

Under D. Herb garden, the present provision is Rs.750

3rd and 4th year at Rs.12. the number of scholarships being 3 fc each class tenable for 10 months in the year.

The total cost for the Unani section amounts to Rs.4425 per annum.

Thus, the total recurring cost for both the Ayurvedic and Unani Sections amounts to Rs.27,521 as noted in the margin. The source from which this ma be met is indicated below:--

Ayurvedic Section.	23096)
Unani Section.	4425.)

1.	Contribution from Chattram savings fund. (half of the annual savings of Rs.30,567-10-0.) vide G.O. No.519-20/Muz.522-18-2 dated 13-8-1919.	15,000	0 0
2.	Budget allotment (the present budget allotment of Rs.7400 being raised to Rs.10,000 in view of the fact that provision is made for the Unani System also in the scheme now proposed).	10,000	0 0
3.	Interest from Pandit D. Gopalacharu's endowment.	1,000	0 0
4.	Present contribution to the Ayurvedic Dispensary from Municipal and District Funds.	1,872	0 0
		27,872	0 0

From what has been stated in the above paragraphs, it will be seen that the scheme as a compete whole will cost an initial expenditure of Rs.27,521 against a sum of Rs.27,872 to be made available therefor annually

Madras Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d.-

Correspondence ending with letter No. C.1133 of 1933-34 dated 2nd April 19[illegible] from the Suzrai Commissioner submitting proposals for the re-organization of the Ayurvedic College and for the teaching of the Unani system as well.

Encl 1 typed H'marasipt

K Srinivasa Iyer

Order No. 253-5 Govt. 368-26-19 Stat.

Dated 1st & 2nd June 1933

The question of re-organizing the Ayurvedic College at Mysore has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. It was considered desirable to consult some doctors [illegible] on the lines on which the College may be re-organized, and those gentlemen addressed have been kind enough to favour Government with their views on this subject. When the Inam-Chatrams were abolished it was decided to utilise half the saving resulting from the abolition for the encouragement of the indigenous systems of medicine, both Ayurvedic and Unani. The savings available for this purpose have not been ascertained.

2. Government are pleased to sanction the re-organization of the College as in the statement appended to this order. The chief features of the revision are the following -

(1) Increase in the strength of the staff and improvements of ~~its~~ pay.

(2) Increase in the number of scholarships ~~of~~ for the Ayurvedic Course from 20 to 40.

(3) Utilisation of the income from the endowment of the late Co/Palegar of Yelandur for ~~establishment~~ the Chair of Ayurveda and Unani medicine by him in his Will

(4) Provision for the teaching of the Unani system.

(5) Institution of 4 scholarships for the Unani course.

& (6) ~~Attaching~~ Making provision in the ~~proposed~~ Hospital at Mysore ~~to be opened~~ at Mysore for ~~imparting~~ clinical instructions to the students of the College.

7. The Principal recommends also the creation of one post from outside to be appointed as the Principal of the College. Requires a person who possesses the qualifications for appointment as Professor in Medicine in the Mysore Medical College. The duties of the Principal will be [illegible]

The duties

to give opportunities to officers of the Medical Department and passed students of the Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges to ~~xixx~~ visit places where there are eminent practitioners of these systems and obtain information of value regarding medicines and methods of treatment of diseases. A sum of Rs. 1,000 will be allotted annually for this purpose.

5. It is believed that there are indigenous specifics in use which sometimes prove valuable remedies in treating certain diseases and it is desirable to make enquiries about such specifics and popularise their use if they virtue claimed for them. An annual provision which will for the present be of Rs 500, will be made for making these enquiries and paying for information of value that may be obtainable.

6. The Indigenous Hospital at Poona is for treatment of the local Poor. This is included in the Under Medical head of the Budget. All expenditure on this Hospital including the Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospital has been debited to it, will hereafter be brought under a separate head of Medical and the collections received in it shown in

The total annual cost of the measures sanctioned in this order amou to Rs 35,000 as shown in the appended statement. Making allowance for co[n]tributions received from [illegible] Savings Fund - Rs 15,000, interest [illegible] on [illegible] made by the [illegible] Rs 1,600, and the [illegible] Districts Funds - Rs 1872, the net [illegible] to be borne by Government Rs 17,128 involving [illegible] Rs ~~9,728~~ over the [illegible]

7628

~~[illegible]~~ A Sum of Rs 2500 will also be allowed ~~[illegible]~~ for the [illegible] in the College [illegible] and accordingly [illegible] by the Committee.

Meeting, non-recurring Charges, College of the Hospital and the

[illegible]

osition statement showing the existing and sanctioned scales of the Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospital.

Existing scale.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Sanctioned scale.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
I. COLLEGE.		I. COLLEGE.	
Ayurvedic Staff.		1. Ayurvedic Staff.	
Head - Master (150-10-200)	183 5 4	Head Master (100-10-150)	137 8 0
Senior Pandit ...	35 0 0	Gopaldas Barik Professor of Ayurveda (100-10-150)	137 8 0
Assistant Pandit	30 0 0	2 Pandits (40-4-60)	110 0 0
Compounder ...	20 0 0		385 0 0
Writer ...	20 0 0		Rs.4620 per ...
Peon ...	11 0 0		
Peon ...	10 0 0	II. Unani Staff.	
	309 5 4	1. Senior Teacher (75-5-100)	93 12 0
	or 3712 per year	3 Junior Teachers (40-4-60)	165 0 0
			258 12 0
I. Unani Staff.	N i l.		3105 per ann.
		III. General Staff.	
		1 Demonstrator (30-2-40)	37 8 0
		2 Peons on Rs.12 and Rs.11 each	23 0 0
		1 Sweeper	10 0 0
			70 8 0
			846 per annum
II Contingencies.	1208 0 0	IV Contingencies.	Rs.1670 0 0
2. SCHOLARSHIPS.		2. SCHOLARSHIPS.	
1st year 5 @ Rs.8/- ...	40 0 0	1st year 16 @ Rs.12/- each for 10 months.	192 0 0
2nd year 5 @ Rs.10/- ..	50 0 0	2nd year - do - ...	192 0 0
3rd year 5 @ Rs.12/- ...	60 0 0	3rd year - do - ...	192 0 0
4th year 5 @ Rs.12/- ...	60 0 0	4th year - do - ...	192 0 0
	210 0 0		768 0 0 or
	or 2520 per year.		Rs.7680 per annum.
Total of 1 & 2.	Rs.7440 0 0 per year.	Total 1 & 2.	Rs.17901 0 0 per year.

Existing Scale	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Sanctioned Scale.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
HOSPITAL.		3. HOSPITAL.	
Ayurvedic Staff.		Allowance to Resident Medical Officer. ...	25 0
			300 per annum
Assistant Pandit ...	40 0 0	~~1~~ Pandit(60-4-80) ...	75 0 0
Compounder ...	26 0 0	1 Junior Pandit(40-2-60)	55 0 0
3 Peons ...	30 0 0	2 Compounders (20-2-30)	55 0 0
	96 0 0		185 0 0
	or 1152 per annum.		or 2220 per annum
i. Unani Staff.		~~1~~ Hakeem (60-4-80)	75 0 0
1 Hakeem	80 0 0	1 Junior Hakeem (40-2-60)	55 0 0
1 Assistant Hakeem	40 0 0	2 Compounders (20-2-30)	55 0 0
2 Compounders @ 13 each	26 0 0		185 0 0
	146 0 0 or		or Rs.2220 per annum
	~~1752~~ per annum	4 Ward boys at Rs.12 each	48 0 0
To be verified.		1 Waterman at Rs.10/-	10 0 0
		1 Cook at Rs.15/-	15 0 0
		3 Nurses at Rs.25/- each	75 0 0
		1 Sweeper at Rs.10/-	10 0 0
		1 Scavenger at Rs.10/-	10 0 0
		1 Clerk (30-1-35)	33 12 0
		3 Peons at Rs.11 each	33 0 0
			234 12 0
			or 2817 per annum
j. MEDICINES.	60 0 0 or 720 per annum.	iii. MEDICINES, Diet, Bedding & Clothing &c ...	4542 0
		Contingencies. ...	370 0
Total ~~of~~ 3.	Rs.1872 per annum.	Total of ~~3~~	12,469
LIBRARY & MUSEUM.	Nil.	4. LIBRARY & MUSEUM.	
		1 Librarian & caretaker.	30
			or 360
		ii. Books and Contingencies	500
			Rs ~~860~~
HERB GARDEN.		5. HERB GARDEN.	
1 Staff Maistry.	15 0 0	1 ~~Head~~ Maistry.	
2 Peons on Rs.10 each	20 0 0	3 Gardeners on Rs.12/- each & 1 on Rs.11/- ...	
	35 0 0		
	or 420 per annum		

Statement (Continued.)

Existing Scale.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Sanctioned Scale.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
ntingencies.	N i l.	ii. Contingencies. ...	150 0 0
		Total ...	750 0 0
		6. Deputation Study Charges.	2500 0 0
		7. Encouragement of specifids and remedies of proved value. ...Rs.	500 0
		Grand Total	35,000-0-0

19

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File No.

vious References.

Serial Nos.

ter References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

erial Nos.

Part B for

SUBJECT